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MURDER.

Capitalist Class Fealty More Binding than their Oath.

The Case of the Boy Cornzweit, Murdered During the Cleveland, O., Railway Strike by a Corporation Thug—Court and Prosecutor Unite in Securing the Acquittal of the Murderer.

During the strike on the street railways in Cleveland last year, a boy named Cornzweit was shot and killed by an employee of the railroad, named Hawley.

Hawley was arrested and held for the murder of the boy. The trial was had last month, and resulted in the acquittal of Hawley. That trial and the conduct of it by the County Prosecutor, Keeler, and the judge are deserving of attention.

Packing a Jury.

When the jury was being impanelled, Mr. Keeler knowingly accepted three men—professional jurymen—who had acted in other cases of the railroad as jurors. One juror went so far as to express a great desire to act in the case; the defense offered no challenge, and the prosecution accepted him. Not a single prospective juror was challenged by Keeler, he accepted anyone Hawley agreed to. The lawyer for Hawley was secured by the railroad company, and the detective service of the company was at his disposal.

"Not Guilty."

The doctor who made the autopsy swore the boy died from a gunshot wound one inch behind the right ear, the bullet being imbedded an inch under the skin. Over ten witnesses, including Hawley himself, swore the boy was on horseback riding away from the car, and was around a corner from the car when shot, Hawley having left his car to do the shooting. There was absolutely no doubt of the fact that Hawley did, with "malice aforethought and prepence," shoot at Cornsweit with the intent to kill. Neither was there any doubt regarding the fact that several persons tried to prevent Hawley—including a woman—yet the jury found Hawley not guilty.

Capitalists Control the Court.

Why the verdict? Was the jury packed? The County Prosecutor, Mr. Keeler, can answer that. Packed jury or not, the defence made by Hawley's attorneys, which the Prosecutor and judge allowed to stand, and even accepted, left the jury only one verdict—acquittal.

Justifying Murder.

Hawley's defense was that he was arresting the boy for having thrown stones, and that to arrest him he had to kill him. Only one witness besides Hawley, a girl, who admitted she hated Cornzweit, swore that Cornzweit threw a stone, while all the rest knew nothing of such stone throwing by Cornzweit. Yet the Prosecutor and judge let the defense stand and the judge in his charge laid weight on it. It was proven that no one heard Hawley call upon Cornzweit to stop; no one heard him declare his intention to arrest the boy. And it is well known that a regularly appointed peace officer must not, under the law, resort to force until all other means have failed, and this holds good with citizens making an arrest.

During the trial the defense were allowed, right in the court room, to coach the witnesses, and never once did the prosecuting officer or the judge presiding object. The case was conducted both by Prosecution and judge along the lines desired by the defense. It would have been an extremely obstinate jury that would have refused to acquit after listening to Judge, Prosecutor and counsel for defense.

A Complaisant Prosecutor.

To show how the Prosecutor conducted the case for the people (?) the following may serve: The revolver used by Hawley was not allowed in evidence, because Keeler could not prove it was the revolver used; yet, after the trial is over, Keeler, on demand, turns said revolver over to the detective for the railroad company, who employed Hawley.

Capitalist Class Fealty.

Since the verdict, a man said to me. "Oh, the workingmen won't stick together. They go against their own class."

Leaving aside the fact that the jury was not composed of workingmen, the statement, implied, that it was workingmen who had set the assassin of one of their class free, and thus upheld the right of the railroad company to murder whom it pleased, is false. We must understand that the jury gets its knowledge from the judge, and that the County Prosecutor is under oath to protect the rights of the people, and strive to use his utmost endeavors in their behalf. Both judge and Prosecutor violated their oaths in the Hawley case. Both are capitalists and their class-fealty is more binding than any oath.

The Prosecutor when he did not object to the defense set up by Hawley: i. e., that he was arresting Cornzweit, and the judge in allowing such defense, violated their oaths, and knew they did so. Otherwise their ignorance of law is such that they are unfit to hold the positions they now do. That Mr. Keeler is not ignorant of the law is proven by the following interview in the *Plain Dealer*, for April 4, where he said:

"A man with money and influence can practically defeat the execution of the criminal laws. It's a bold thing to say, but it is proved every day. The poor man must take his medicine, while the law's delays amount to the criminal of wealth and influence immunity for so long a time as practically to nullify the ends of justice."

The Law in the Case.

The excuse that Hawley was preserving the peace was untenable, as much so as would be the defence of "acting in self-defense."

The boy was not committing an offense when shot, and if he had thrown stones sometime previous to being shot, the offense was but a misdemeanor, and the murderer—even admitting he was attempting to arrest, and that he thought the boy would escape—had no right to shoot.

A peace officer can only shoot under such circumstances when the offense commited is a felony. But the attempt to arrest the boy was an insult to the court and the court knew it, otherwise the court is not familiar with the law.

It was not the jury that acquitted Hawley; it was the judge and Prosecutor who, in violation of their oaths, compelled the jury to acquit—that is admitting the jury was a jury of workingmen.

Capture the Government.

The Hawley case proves conclusively that when a struggle between the worker and the boss, proletariat and capitalist class, takes place, the capitalist judge and capitalist law officials will always side the capitalist class. It also proves that any capitalist concern can, during a strike, hire thugs to commit murder or any other crime, and then call to its aid its courts and prosecuting attorneys to have their thugs declared innocent.

Both judge and prosecutor in the Hawley case are capitalists; being such they were nominated by the parties of capitalism—the Prosecutor by the Republican party; the judge by the Republican AND Democratic parties.

So long as workingmen vote for Democrats or Republicans they must expect to be murdered, when necessary, with impunity. If they want to be secure in their lives they must vote the Socialist Labor Party into power. S.-R.

St. Paul, Minn., Socialists.

We, the Socialists of St. Paul. Minn., in Municipal Convention assembled, reaffirm allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trades & Labor Alliance as an economic factor to the class struggle.

We hold that the cause of the economic servitude of the working class with its accompanying train of evils lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this system the working class is compelled to work for wages. The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. The result is an over-production; the mills and factories shut down, and starvation faces the working class, while an over abundance of wealth is in the hands of the capitalist class, with which they build palatial residences and live luxuriously, offering striking contrasts to the homes and life of the working class. This surplus wealth is further used to enslave the workers by concentrating industries and introducing labor saving machinery, thus dispensing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the unemployed, increasing the competition among the workers, and reducing the cost of THE ONLY COMMODITY LABOR HAS TO SELL—ITS LABOR POWER.

From this concentration of wealth the ranks of the propertyless are constantly being increased by the middle class, whose small busines enterprises cannot withstand the economic pressure of the great manufacturing concerns and department stores. This middle class seeing the development of trusts and monopolies, which shows clearly the economic failure of small enterprises, organize, in nation and state, anti-trust and anti-department store associations and invoke the aid of government to suppress the more economical agencies.

In municipalities they seek an administration of city affairs on a business basis. They claim that in city government national politics should not enter; that the political corruption, so prevalent, is due primarily to a system of party politics which places men in power who are incompetent to manage and who grant franchises to every corporation that seeks them. They say they will give a more economical government; one in which the same economy and efficiency in the management of every successful private enterprise will be observed. The economy of private enterprise is well known. It is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. It is to pay as low a price as posible for labor, and sell the product at as high a price as it will bring. It is this economy of private enterprise that fills the factories with children and women, whose stunted growth and wan faces are a standing indictment of our competitive system, while sturdy men tramp our highways in vain search of work, and increase the great army of paupers, criminals, insane and prostitutes. The aplication of busines principles to city government does not in any way interest the wage earning class. A decrease or increase in taxation or municipal indebtedness has no effect whatever on their condition. That is a question which concerns the property holding class only. It is they who pay the expenses of government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the working class. The issue in this election, and in all elections, is a national, yea international one. It is the issue between the capitalist class and the working class—the fleecers and the fleeced. The workers should not allow their attention to be withdrawn from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters which are echoed by political lackeys and labor fakirs.

We therefore call upon the wage earners of the city of St. Paul, and upon all citizens who recognize the real issue before the people, to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of gaining control of the public powers and administering the city government in the interest of the working class.

The Ticket.

For Mayor,
HENRY CARLING.

For Alderman, Second Ward,
ARNOLD JANSEN.

For Alderman, Eighth Ward,
A. W. M. ANDERSON.

For Alderman, Ninth Ward,
JAMES F. FLYNN.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE FIELD IN OHIO.

Lucid Light Thrown upon Otherwise Incomprehensible Manœuvres.

Crook-Politics is both a Cog in and Grist to the Mechanism of Capitalist Politics—Matchless Socialist Labor Party Tactics.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—Cleveland, the home of Mark Hanna, likewise of Maximilus Slobodinoffsky Hayes, is a great town in more ways than one. "Jonesism" had here its largest following, and its adherents the largest mouths. Hayes-Bandlowism is native, and can only be discussed as a side issue. It, like the moon, is dead, and shines only by and in the radiance of other planets. Therefore, it can only be seen, and understood, in the light thrown by "Jonesism," "Hannaism," and the other "isms" of greater magnitude.

The Hanna-McKisson Fight.

"Hannaism" is synonimous with capitalism, and is readily recognized as such by every workingman, therefore is, in a sense, understood; but "Jonesism" is supposed to be something different: that is, non-partisan; that is, pure; that is, a movement composed of a good man—also several other good men—striving to better the condition of the working class. "Jonesism" is totally different from the thing called "Hannaism," in that it is the spontaneous effort of the "common people," irrespective of party, to rid politics of the corruption that is admitted to exist in the capitalist parties; it was started in opposition to and apart from all political parties, and to put parties out of business. So said Jones and his shouters; so said every "good citizen." Is it so? Aber nit.

Hanna has got rid of the professional politician in the field of national politics, but had to share honors in Cleveland with McKisson, the local Republican boss. This was not alone annoying to Hanna, but hurtful to him, in that it lowered his dignity and affected his power in national affairs. Therefore, he was determined to wipe McKisson out. On the fight between these two hangs all the politics of this town. Unless this key is known, all is a maze.

To do up McKisson, Hanna has used every artifice known to politicians. First, he used frontal attacks; failing in that, he resorted to flank attacks. It is the flank attacks that cause the appearance of "Jonesism" and other freak "isms." McKisson, not to be outdone, also resorted to flank attacks; and, as large numbers are needed for such attacks, many snide lawyers out of clients and wanting jobs, have been taken care of: the labor fakir, being supposedly useful, has received many a juicy haul, and the cheap politician thinks the old days have returned, when every man can turn an honest penny. All these have been free-lances, fighting impartially for either side, and caring naught who won if only their pay ran on. Owing to this guerilla warfare, the Democrats, at the last municipal election, carried this "normally Republican" city; whereupon there was a howl raised by the "regulars."

The Milk in the Cocoa-nut of Non-Partisan Jonesism.

At the last state election, Hanna, fearing that the enmity of McKisson and his adherents would defeat his man Nash for Governor, trotted out, as the best man to head off McKisson who was secretly supporting McLean, the Democrat, Jones of Toledo, who could give McLean cards and spades and then whip him at the game of "people's friend" and "opponent of corruption." Jones made his campaign and got more votes in Cleveland than both Nash and McLean, polling all told about 36,000 votes in this county, more than one-third of his vote in the state. Hanna's man pulled through, and McKisson failed in his little game of beating Hanna in the state as he had beat him in Cleveland.

Chief among the Jonesites in this city last Fall was Peter Witt, a "young man coming our way," according to the *Citizen*, who, when not engaged in running a "non-partisan" campaign, acts as a notary and general giver of legal advice to infant parties and non-suspicious persons. Another is George Groop, a lawyer who does not law; besides a riff-raff of played out scates of one kind and another. Hanna did not secure their services this spring, not thinking it necessary, as he controlled the Republican primaries and had his man Bell nominated without trouble; he also thought McKisson had got enough of guerilla fighting last Fall. There is where Hanna made the mistake of his life. McKisson started right out on the warpath for Hanna's scalp.

Witt and his cohorts, scenting battle, were prepared to offer their services to the first and highest bidder. Hanna passed them by, not so McKisson.

The so-called Non-Partisan party last Fall polled enough votes to make the "no party" a party that could make nominations without getting signatures, such being the case Witt and his crew nominate a candidate; said candidate is immediately right away quick, taken up by a Holy of Holies here named the "Municipal Association," called by some "The Muny." Then the fur begins to fly and the why and wherefore of Jonesism becomes apparent.

Jones is sent to boom Witt's candidate; halls are hired and bands play. The fakirs are put to work and the Carpenters' Union is worked for a meeting at which Jones is to speak. But there's a hitch in the game. First, the crowds refuse to turn out, and it is tearfully admitted that Jones is not a drawing card, and that Jonesism is dead; secondly, Jones spouts his same old spout with never a spout for the Non-Partisan party's candidate. Whereat there are curious goings on, and Jones leaves town, though not before he in an interview, BOOMS BELL, Hanna's candidate. Such is fame. One short six months ago, he was the carefully prepared people's idol; now, what a come down! No one does him honor, and the city that exalted him knoweth him not. Exeunt Jones, likewise Jonesism. In hoc signo—Jones—vinces! Nit! is his epitaph.

This is a good period in the story in which to pause and examine the Hayes-Bandlow outfit.

Hayes-Bandlowism.

Mr. Hayes is, despite his years, an exceedingly young man, whose main characteristics are, as was very well put at a hearing before the luminous board of Elections: boyishness of the yahoo stripe, bumptiousness, boisterousness and buncombe, relieved by an apparent desire to make the best of things for Hayes. Early in life he became possessed of a large and healthy Ego which, like Mrs. Micawber, has never deserted him: also did he get outside of a populist tapeworm, which he has been getting rid of by half inches ever since. That, together with an ability to sling ignorance soaked in newspaper mud, has been his stock in trade. On it he has built up a reputation as a "fearless journalist." In the chase for these several things, Mr. Hayes has at divers times and in several places allowed his Ego to associate with other choice spirits in "movements" of various kinds; never did his Ego stay long in one movement though. Thus he has found, to his surprise, his Ego in the ranks of so many different movements that he now disavows any responsibility for the pesky thing.

Speak of Hayes and Bandlow appears: the Siamese twins were not a marker to them. So now comes Bandlow the "little old man of the sea." Hayes and Bandlow were not always together. Hayes was inducted into "journalism" by one Long, a gentleman who, nominated by the Socialist Labor Party for Congress, sold out to the notorious Tom L. Johnson. But that is another story to be told later.

Bandlow is an elderly gentleman who displays all the characteristics of intolerance and bossism that relieves the monotony of the whole. His main stock in trade, outside of that held in common with Hayes, is an affectation of superior worth and holiness, for the which he receives the curses, both loud and deep, of fakirs not so well fixed with saintliness as he. Both these worthies make their living off a paper called the *Cleveland Citizen*. This paper is the official organ of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland. It was not always thus, though, and the telling of how it became such is interesting as showing the basis for its present attitude.

The *Citizen* was put under the control of the Central Labor Union by Hayes and his partner Long, for the purpose of rescuing it from the fate of most so-called "labor" papers—sudden death. With an organization to back it it was thought the paper could survive. That move will prove the undoing of Hayes and Bandlow. As time flew, Hayes-Bandlow found that the Socialists, who were then boring from within, were the most active workers and the best supporters. Therefore, did Hayes-Bandlow coquet with the Socialists; forgetting their sneers of a short time before they threw boquets and filled columns with stories of how strong the Socialists were in Europe, not forgetting to boast, a la fakir, about how strong they were in some other town. Finding also that the Socialists were geting tired of the fakirs, they began to roast them, using a style of argument peculiarly their own, namely, an attack solely upon the leaders of pure and simpledom with never an exposition of what pure and simple trades unions really meant. By means of the anti-fakir cry they gathered to themselves the support of the decent men in the trade unions, and through that support, got control of the Central Labor Union. Then they branched out and joined the Socialist Labor Party, eventually reaching the position of spokesman for the Party in Cleveland. Then indeed did they begin to realize what a powerful aid to a paper the class-conscious movement of the working class was, and then their ideas of who they were and what they were began to grow. If they had the field to themselves, what a big circulation these suckers of Socialists would get for them? This idea was the more entrancing at the time because the Socialists in the Central Labor Union were getting tired of boring from within, and old time fakirs, who believed in the legitimate fakir game, were forcing themselves to the front again; thus the ground was going from under their feet and a new support was necessary: Knowing that the simon pure brand of fakir would take keen delight in unhorsing them for the holier than thou position they had taken, Hayes-Bandlow saw their goose cooked in Cleveland. Therefore, when the 10th of July happened, they saw their chance, and like the Chicago *Workers' Call* and the San Francisco *Class Struggle*, jumped Kangaroo, hoping to come out on top in what they thought was the general wreck. All too soon they were disillusioned, and found out that what the Socialist had built he could easily tear down, whereat there was gnashing of teeth and pulling of hair. But that did them no good, and it was all the more necessary to do something as the old line fakirs, being better generals, were rapidly displacing them from their positions of vantage; especially one Mike Goldsmith, a Republican heeler, against whom they waged bitter war only to meet with defeat.

Looking for Feathers.

Starting out as they did, solely with the intention of feathering their own nest with any kind of feathers that came handy, and finding it impossible to further work the Socialists, the necessity of geting their feathers from other sources stood out prominently as something to be studied. How and where to get feathers was the question.

First, as was natural, they began to hedge and stopped calling Sammy and the other immortals names, saying, "We do not believe the leaders of old trades unionism are corrupt, they are only ignorant," then they fished around for a place to land and found it in that house of refuge for all broken down political scates and crooks—Debsism. There were complications, though. Hayes-Bandlow claimed to be the Socialist Labor Party so as to keep up a semblance of saintliness, therefore, some way of killing the Socialist Labor Party must be found. A "joint"—expressive in more ways than one—convention was held, and while they had their hand in, they thought they would do a good piece of work, so they not alone "killed" the Socialist Labor Party, but the Debs party, too, and from the debris fashioned a monstrosity and gave it the name "Socialist party." Then nominations were made and care was taken to be strictly "union," only members of unions were put up and it was officially proclaimed that they were the only true blue "union" Socialists, and that they had nothing to do with the "bad trade union wrecking Socialists." What could the Central Labor Union, in common decency, do: but stand by the "good" Socialists?

H.-B.ism Out-Buncoed.

Now comes Hanna and breaks up Hayes-Bandlow's little game by out-bidding Hayes-Bandlow in bunco; and himself nominating at the head of the ticket a "good" union man, a "brother" of Hayes, by name of Bell, who has, for seventeen years past, been a member of the Typographical Union of Cleveland. All the Union men get excited, or are supposed to, and every fakir in town booms Bell. Hayes-Bandlow, owing to the fear of having the C. L. U. endorse Bell, are afraid to bring their own nominee before the C. L. U. for endorsement, and, despite their "goodness" and the "strict Unionism" of their candidate, find themselves forced to listen to the laudation of the "workingman's candidate," Bell. The thing that is gall and wormwood to them, though, is the fact that they dare not attack Bell, as he has been a "consistent" Union man. "Wow! it's up to," as Mamie Hayes says.

The worst is to come, though. Jones, at a meeting held in Hungaria Hall, on Friday, March 30, said he was going to vote for Debs for President; yet he who stands for nominating by petition—and the Lord knows the Hayes-Bandlow ticket was nominated by petition—says not one word for the "Onion" ticket, but refers to Bell-Hanna's candidate as "the workingman's candidate," and "thinks" he will be elected.

The Socialist Labor Party, upon the filing of the Hayes-Bandlow ticket, filed objections to the use of the appellation "Socialist Party," on the ground that it would tend to confuse the voters, and that the name had been chosen solely with that intent. At the hearing, a member of the Board of Elections, Hugh Buckley by name ostentatiously shook hands with Bandlow, and in the course of his remarks used the argument made by Bandlow, namely, that the "Socialist voter is the most intelligent voter, and always knows what he is doing." The Board decided against the protesters, on the ground that there was no similarity between "Socialist Labor Party" and "Socialist Party," notwithstanding the fact that Hayes admitted the intent to confuse, and also admitted our further contention that they were bluffers by saying: "We are the majortity of the Socialist Labor Party and are the regular S. L. P. We have combined the S. L. P. and the S. D. P." Upon being answered to the effect that they were not the S. L. P., and that they proved it by not objecting to our using that name, knowing they would be defeated in any attempt to do so, and that the truth was they had been expelled and thrown out of the S. L. P., Hayes used up fifteen minutes in telling the Board they did not need to be told their business by "a man who had lived all his life on the Bowery, in New York, or sewer rats, either." Also other very clean and decent remarks, ending up with the following lucid and soul-stirring statement: "We are the S. L. P., but have been expelled by a minority."

Again we get back to Hanna, McKisson and Jones.

Who is Hugh Buckley, the gentleman who shook hands with Bandlow and used Bandlow's argument? He is an appointee of McKisson; an old-line politician, and hater of Hanna. Hanna has a "trade union candidate," who is expected to poll a large "workingman's" vote; therefore McKisson needs a "trade union candidate" to "pull" votes from Hanna's man Bell. Who better than the "Business Agent" of the C. L. U.? Thus is shown the reason for Mr. Buckley, who is a wise old guy, making a fool of himself before a room full of his cronies by saying "There is no similarity in 'Socialist Party' and 'Socialist Labor Party,' whereupon he was told that the, S. L. P. would buy him a dictionary so that he might know what the word "similarity" meant. Then, to show how Hayes-Bandlow and Buckley-McKisson stand in, Mr Hayes takes up the cudgels for him, and gets his face punched for his pains. Hayes, at his own meeting Sunday last, "explained" that he only made a "friendly call" on another McKissonite, by name Sargant, who was defeated at the Republican primaries by Hanna's man Bell. Thus it goes. Hayes-Bandlowism cannot be understood unless it is also understood that Hayes-Bandlow must live, and they cannot live unless they have something to sell. "Easy is the descent to hell," says the proverb: but hard will be Hayes-Bandlow's descent.

The Socialist Labor Party.

The city election is over and the "United S. L. P. and S. D. P." have not as many votes to their credit as the "Bad, Trade-Union-Wrecking," straight-out S. L. P., despite the boast of Hayes-Bandlow that we would not be heard of, also their boasts of being a power in the Trade Unions. All their boasts are now seen to be—by the politicians, too—but empty bluffs. The bargain counter of Hanna

(Continued to page 3.)

NORTH YAKIMA.

An Intelligent Small Farmer Hears Bryan.

The "Boy Orator of the Platte" Is Simply a Vote-Catching Word Monger, Ignorant of the Issues of the Day, and Wholly Animated by Bourgeois Notions—Clap-Trap Oratory.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., April 5.—As we here of the state of Washington are being honored with the visit of the middle class agitator, W. J. Bryan, I planned to take a rest from my daily toil, and go the 90 miles that lie between my home and this place to hear the speech that he was going to deliver on the 31st of March. Although it was hard for me to raise the money, and stay away from the work of the farm, my anxiety to hear this new apostle overcome all difficulties.

So I decided to go. It was the first time during the last ten years that I had had the chance to hear one of the "reform" apostles, and one of the very best at that, that are being sent out for the salvation of me and other small farmers and storekeepers from being lost. I wish here to give my impresions gathered during the two and one-half hours' speech that he delivered to an open air meeting.

I must begin by giving in to the reputation that Bryan has out here in the West that he is one of the most clever players at the present game of vote catching among the middle class and for middle class interests. As I did not expect to hear the free silver medicine used now as freely as it was four years ago, I was very anxious to know what decoction would he serve up this time. I knew that the Republican humbug would have to furnish many palatable ingredients. And true enough, as fast as he could, he painted the Republicans in the blackest colors, and after that he went at them with his whip as much as he could. Then for a change he put in some dark drops of the trust question, mixed up with 16 to 1. After he had dealt out some spoonfuls of that there came a very weak and feeble response of approval, and by the short pause in his talk and the expressions of his face, I could see that he did not consider the dose delivered strong enough. So he went back again to the whipping of the Republicans, and this time he colored his drops with a red taint of the war with the Filipinos. After a good portion of that he got some pretty strong applause. But he wanted more, and poured in plenty of bible quotations, until, with the help of God, he managed to get up a brew that was strong enough to call forth a mighty hurrah.

He wanted us to believe that the thing to do was to pass laws to stop and break up every trust, without, of course, explaining how. At the same time he said that he favored good corporations, but forgot to tell us which ones were good and which were bad. I suppose he meant that all trusts he had stock in were good, and that all those he did not have stock in were bad.

Between the blows at the Republicans he threw in some humorous expressions for which he reaped long rolls of laughter, and succeeded, so to speak, in lifting his middle class listeners into glittering skies.

He is a master of the art of keeping the people chained in close attention, but he was also a master in the art of avoiding anything that could have concerned the proletarian. I dare say that he had in advance learned that among the 4,000 persons that were congregated around his stand, he would see hardly any but of the kind that are to be likened to the man in peril of being drowned, and, who, in order to save his life, would catch at anything in sight, even if it be but a straw or wood splinter. Not a word did he utter that could give any hope or reassurance to the wage slaves. I made up my mind that if he at all gave me a chance to ask a question, I would have put some impertinent question, but I never got a chance.

On the morning before the speech I was invited by one of my friends to attend the banquet to be held in the evening. I then declined, but afterwards changed my mind and tried to get a ticket, but only to find that the S. L. P. button that I had been carrying in my vest shut me out. I suppose that was the best thing they could do, for it was my intention to try and get some straight talk into their toast speeches—some remarks, for instance, about the red cravat of Governor Rodgers and my copper button, which seemed to be the only one in the whole city.

While I was in the place I decided to remain for a couple of days and try to find out if a section of the S. L. P. could not be started. I distributed some books and talked to some of the small business people. With a little agitation and spreading of our paper I think it would not be very long before we could have a section of the S. L. P. in North Yakima, for the small farmers of the place know and feel that they are going to be ruined in the competition with the big capitalists, and we might be able to get a pretty large percentage of them to leave the middle-class humbug a ! join the proletarian army. The right place for us and other small folks is in the ranks of the S. L. P., with the S. L. P. ballot in our hands on election day.

E. N. L.

There are several "labor" men in the New York Legislature. Are they the representatives of the working class there, or simply hired men of the capitalist class? The following incident will tell the story:

One of them was in New York last week, at the time of the calling out of the militia to break the strike at Big Cornell Dam. He meets an officer of the S. T. & L. A., an old acquaintance, who says to him:

"This is your chance, if you are a 'labor representative'. As a member of the Legislature, go up to the Big Cornell Dam, and stop the shooting of our fellow-workingmen, by exposing the rascality of the bosses and of the Governor!"

The answer was:

"What do you take me for? IF I DID THAT, I'D LOSE MY JOB, AND COULD'NT GET A RENOMINATION.

THE PEOPLE.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

In the full consciousness of their historic mission, and with the historic resolve to act up to it, the working class can afford to smile at the coarse invective of the gentlemen's gentlemen with the pen and inkhorn, and of the didactic patronage of well-wishing bourgeois doctrinaires, pouring forth their ignorant platitudes and sectarian crotchets in the oracular tone of scientific infallibility.

—MARX.

VAINLY SEEKING TO BLOCK THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Bodily thrashed on the night of July 10, walloped hollow within the Party ranks by general vote, and every bone within its body broken at the last election, the Tammany *Volkszeitung* Corporation conspiracy of Labor Fakirs, retailers of Egyptian onions and taxed beer, usurious money lenders, and discredited characters generally, who sought to scuttle the Socialist Labor Party by trying to steal the Party's property, is still straining to reach its end by devious ways, its objective point just now being to prevent the appearance of the Party's daily, the bare thought of which justly sends the shivers down the spine of Crookdom.

The latest move in pursuit of the devious course followed by the conspiracy to block THE DAILY PEOPLE, is the starting of proceedings, on the 17th instant, to punish DANIEL DE LEON, the Editor of THE PEOPLE, for Contempt of Court!! The theory upon which this move is made is the ostensible one that the Editor of this paper is the agent (sic.) of the National Executive Committee, and not of the Socialist Labor Party, and that, a majority of the National Executive Committee being enjoined, the continued publication of this paper is a violation of the injunction order against the enjoined members of the National Executive Committee. The actual theory, however, is that, by persecuting the officers of the Party, the Party may be bluffed into dropping the name of its national organ, and thus have the conspirators gain by subterfuge what they know they can't gain by straightout tactics. They dared not bring their own action to trial, and they dare not now face the trial of the action by the Party against them.

Wise, accordingly, was the step taken the day previous by the enjoined members of the National Executive Committee, as will be learned from the report of the National Executive Committee printed elsewhere. By their resignation, the bottom is knocked from the false theory, clearly foreshadowed a few weeks ago, upon which the Party officers engaged in publishing THE PEOPLE are construed to be the "agents" of the enjoined comrades, now no longer members of the National Executive Committee. This step will now drive the conspirators to scheme some new theory. Which?

But whatever they may do, they are laying up store for a retribution that the Party will certainly one day (and who knows how soon!) mete out to one and all, while in the meantime their real purpose will fail. The Socialist Labor Party will not be chicaned out of its rights, nor cowed by Crookdom. Let the wrongfulness of these procedings be piled up: the higher the pile, the sooner it will break the back of the malefactors engaged at it.

In the meantime, we repeat: The Socialist Labor Party is not an Anarchist concern; it recognizes the need of order and of acquiescence in the decrees of justice. In the fair and open warfare of a trial of what it asserts and holds to be its rights, it would certainly bow before defeat, however unmerited, and seek redress through proper channels. Accordingly, the Party courts now, as it has for ten months, the settlement of the issue as to the rightful ownership of this paper's name by a trial in which the issue is directly joined with the Party. For the same reason, however, the Party will not yield an inch to the Anarchistic tactics of avoiding the direct issue and reaching the point by indirection and fraud. Hence the Party challenges whatever foe be honest to a combat in the open, and the gauge of battle—THE PEOPLE's name—will continue unterrified to dare whomsoever chooses to an honorable trial of strength.

* * *

To the wise the above is ample information. Rush the funds for THE DAILY PEOPLE!!

THE DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

Readers of THE PEOPLE will have learned from last week's issue the glad tidings that THE DAILY PEOPLE has reached that point of completion that consists in securing a home. The whole plant,—press, machines and suitable quarters—is now ready. With May 1 the premises will be occupied, and arrangements will be rushed through for this invaluable war engine of the class-conscious, unterrified and unterrifiable Labor Movement in America to start its cannonade. By June 2, when the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will assemble in this city, the work will be sufficiently forward to afford the delegates from all parts of the country the treat of beholding the home and plant of the first Socialist daily in our country.

THE DAILY PEOPLE will be a living illustration of the principle that nothing is impossible to the true and the brave, and that no amount of opposition can stop a cause that is just. As the sun will break through the darkest clouds of winter storms, so will the rays of the Socialist Labor Party shine by means of its daily paper with all the greater radiance and power for the very obstacles raised in its way, and the impotent conspiracy of the obscene forces of the land to keep it dark. A new era opens with Sunday, July 1, when the first issue of THE DAILY PEOPLE will appear.

The sturdy work of abnegation, inspired by the lofty aims to be reached, that has been so far set forth since this work was undertaken, only five short months ago in this city, and that has made possible the progress so far made towards issuing THE DAILY PEOPLE, is an earnest that the further work still needed before the launching of the paper, and needed after it has been launched, will be forthcoming from all parts of the country.

THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

So many contributions and other communications have come in during the last fortnight on the subject of the break-up among the Debserie (the hyphenated Socialists: the Debs Democrats and Kangaroos,) that perhaps a word at this time will not be out of place.

What has happened only proves the logic of events. That these events should have come so soon might be matter for surprise, the same as if land had risen before the prow of COLUMBUS' ship a month earlier than it did, or than he expected. Land had to be seen to the west, and it was; whether a little sooner or a little later mattered not, that did not alter the logic of the science upon which COLUMBUS banked. So now.

Union can only exist among homogeneous elements, and only such elements have power of progress, because only they have cohesive power, and only they can be animated and guided by moral and intellectual force. Now, nothing is less cohesive than the contents of the garbage-barrel. That only such "forces" were united in the Debserie was optically illustrated at the Cooper Union meeting, recently held, at which the "union" was celebrated. The procession of curiosities, that addressed the audience from the platform, told a very complete tale. Some of those gentlemen were mere freaks; others, mere frauds; some, both freak and fraud; and not one possessed that minimum of common sense that parties in existence might possibly dispense with, but that parties, aspiring to existence, cannot do without. Nor was this an accident. The vocal collection of freaks, frauds and incompetents was a true reflection of the dumb body that it spoke for. That body consists not of the raw material that a new social system is to be woven out of, but of the garbage-barrel material, the offal and refuse of society: the slum element in every sense: struggling small retailers, who cannot rid themselves of the habit of cheating, acquired in their trade; labor fakirs, to whom swindle has become a habit like breathing; international adventurers without either sense, honor or knowledge; etc., etc. Such material interests are centrifugal; they reflect kindred spokesmen; rupture is inevitable. And the present situation, humorous though it be, and ominous though it is to those involved, is as nothing either to the humorousness that it will yet develop into, or to the wreckage stil in store for it.

Relentless is the logic of events. Never did JOHN STUART MILL make a worse slip than when he claimed that exact scientific principles are inapplicable to sociology. They are so applicable to an amazing degree. As logical as biologic formations, so are sociologic formations The action of masses of men obey laws as relentless as those that build up the granite rock and that scatter the sand.

In America there is no room to-day for more than three political parties: the party of the enthroned Capitalist Class; the party of the dethroned Middle Class; and the party of the class-conscious, the revolutionary Working Class. The first is the Republican party, the second the Democratic party, and the third the Socialist Labor Party. These three parties have grown up as natural vegetation; they have been beaten and pounded into shape by the inexorable law of the social, economic and political institutions of the land; and they are attending well to their work. No additional parties can arise but as temporary satellites to these, cast-offs bound to disintegrate. Idiosyncrasy has no lasting place in the scheme of Nature.

In the relentless course of events, and thanks to the logic of the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party, nothing can happen that will not knit its limbs more solidly, add to its vigor of bone, and gradually impart to it the power requisite to fulfill its historic mission,—the overthrow of the system of wage slavery, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

The smash-up of the Debserie is the fate that awaits all those political cast-offs in the political firmament of our country, that, unable to assimilate with the natural-logical bodies, fly off, are triturated by their own motion, and fall, just so much rubbish, like the meteors that periodically shower down upon our earth,—bankrupt stars from space.

LABOR AS A PAWN.

After all, it now looks likely that Parliament will be dissolved, and an "appeal taken to the country" by the Tory Government on its South African War policy. The symptoms that denote this move are interesting to us in America, inasmuch as they are political manœuvres that savor strongly of the manœuvres that are favorite with our own American capitalists in their labor deceiving tactics.

There is in England a Workmen's Compensating law. This law is ostensibly intended to compensate workingmen for injuries sustained. In England, as here, where the working class is not class-consciously represented, such laws are virtually dead letters. How dead as letter this particular law is may be judged from the apathy displayed by the insurance companies to insure risks under the law. Dead, however, as the law is, bills to extend the law to agricultural laborers have been favorite measures with the Members of Parliament who have agricultural constituencies. Accordingly, such bills have periodically been introduced from such sources. Of course, the bills never had a chance, but the mere fact of introducing them was considered a sufficient "record" on which to stand for re-election, and to bait the candidate's vote-catching hook with. Such a bill has been on the files of this Parliament also, and no amount of struggle, or parliamentary tactics, to move it to a second reading has been of any avail. Sudenly the bill is boosted forwarded, and the thing is done by a Government whip!

Is this a change of heart?

It is no change of heart. Even if the bill be pased, the capitalist would not suffer, seeing that they are not troubled by the original Act. What the move means is that the Tory Government, whose strongholds are mainly in the agricultural regions, proposes to bestow upon itself the popularity that "friendship" for such bills are expected to earn for their promoters 'round election time. It meanns that the Tory Government contemplates a dissolution and wants to make assurance of returning to power doubly sure. The bandits, whom the Joe Chamberlain Government has been hiring to hurrah for the war and the Government, to break up public anti-war meetings, and otherwise terrorize the people into an approval of the barbarous conduct of the British Government in its South African policy,—these bandits and their work may not be reducible to votes. They may help; but the goodwill of the agriculturists, considered dumb enough to be captivated with saw-dust legislation, is considered more reliable.

Wherever the suffrage exists, the capitalist class has its rear and flanks exposed. It is so felt, and thoroughly felt, here in America, where manhood suffrage prevails and elections are of frequent recurrence: hence the numerous devices adopted here to keep the working class in the ignorance of class-unconsciousness, and then wheedling their votes out of their horny hands. What a power the ballot would be in class-conscious workingmen's hands, and how great the danger to the idle capitalist class from that quarter, may be gauged by this present manœuvre in a country, where, despite all theories to the contrary, the wage-earning class is to a large extent disfranchised.

Class-unconscious labor is but a pawn on the political chess-board of capitalism.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

FALSIFYING AS USUAL.

The *Volkszeitung* of last Tuesday came out with flaming headlines over an article that purported to quote from the official enrollment for primaries, stating that HENRY KUHN, the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, had enrolled as a Democrat. The sources of the *Volkszeitung's* information was the *City Record*, a notoriously unreliable publication, so noted for the errors it publishes that no one places any reliance upon it. Timbuctooish though the *Volkszeitung* crew is, they certainly know that much, and no doubt they tried to verify the fact published in the *City Record* by consulting, on the so important a matter the authentic documents in charge of the Board of Elections. There they must have found that the *City Record* was in error, seeing that HENRY KUHN did not enroll at all. But being the pack of frauds that they are, the *Volkszeitung* crew published what itself did not believe, the preposterously false statement about HENRY KUHN having enrolled as a Democrat.

In view of the grossness of the *City Record's* error, HENRY KUHN demanded an explanation at the office of the Board of Election, and there he was shown that he had not enrolled. Upon his request for a written statement to that effect, the officer in charge declined on the following well grounded reason:

"If I were to give a certificate correcting every enrollment error that appears in the *City Record*, I would have to write out 4,000 certificates."

And that's all there is of the affair. Nor would we have deigned to at all touch upon it were it not for this circumstance: When any Socialist Labor Party man is reported guilty of such political corruption, everybody, he included, is amused at the silliness of the charge. When, however, a member of the *Volkszeitung's* "party" is so charged, as is frequently done, dismay seizes the gang, and the accused one drops down in a faint.

The contrast between the conduct of established rectitude and the conduct of discovered crookery is the point of interest that this episode helps to bring forth.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"Marxian," a contributor in the London, England, *Labour Leader*, states it as his deliberate opinion and conclusion from facts mentioned, that

If Baden-Powell owned any diamond mines, Mafeking would have been relieved weeks ago. And we would have read vivid newspaper articles pointing out that Mafeking is the nearest spot on British territory for an advance to Praetoria.

"Marxian" is unquestionably a good judge of the facts in question. What a flood of light does not his conclusion throw upon the movement of troops under Lord Roberts, and thereby upon that Socialist principle that the interests, the material interests, of the ruling class determines the "patriotism" of the country that such a class happens to dominate.

Here is an aged woman, Queen Victoria, being trotted about to enthuse the populace in favor of a certain policy, and the British flag, which is upheld by the British ruling class as a sacred symbol, driven hither and thither obedient to the interests of a coterie of men, who, owning mines in a certain precious metal, can control an empire's views, policy and tactics down to such minute details as what town shall be left to itself and what other shall be shielded!

Surely capitalist-bred patriotism is a stench that cries to the heavens.

Admirable is the instinct of the capitalist class and its press. Whoever may be deceived with false pretences upon their class interests, the capitalist politico-economic family is not. Socialism, thanks to the unflinching career of the Socialist Labor Party, has become a word to conjure by. Despite all obstructions thrown in its way by the labor fakir brigade, the word and its evangelical meaning has filtered through to the rank and file of the working class; it is adding inches to their stature, physical and intellectual; it is raising a flood, the swell of which the capitalist feels distinctly. To oppose it squarely, the capitalist knows full well will be futile. He tries to run it into the ground, by promoting as Socialism every humbug that sets itself as such, and holding that out as THE THING.

In pursuit of this plan, the Brockton, Mass., *Enterprise* is jubilant at the platform of the Debserie, and speaks about it in these eulogistic terms:

The Party's platform is as radically Socialistic as the English language could make it.

Indeed a platform whose demands plant themselves unqualifiedly upon the denial of the class struggle; a platform that shoots its arrows only at the monopoly development of capital, thereby endorsing capitalism itself;—such a platform need not bother the capitalist class, such a platform is the very thing they can want, because such a platform can only lead those whom it may attract to address themselves to the imposible task of holding back the runaway horse by the tail. Capitalism always smiles when the workers are invited to undertake the impossible.

The approval of the enepmy always serves as a warning to the wise.

Let the workers take note.

Take Notice.

Owing to the fact that Comrade Vogt's whole time is taken up with the work of preparations for THE DAILY PEOPLE, and has, accordingly not been able to act as Business Manager of THE PEOPLE, Comrade Max Forker will act as the Business Manager of this paper.

WOOING MISS KANGAROO.

A Love Story.

By FRANK MCDONALD, Stoneham, Mass.

Early in the evening
Came they all:
Ale was brought
Up for the giant.
One ox Thor ate,
Eight salmon
And all the delicacies
For the women intended:
Sif's husband besides
Drank three barrels of mead.
—THE ELDER EDDA.

"We twain shall be one, and that one shall be Debs," remarked Eugene V., with one of his well known Mumm's extra dry smiles. "I await my bride, my poor, abused darling, who was thrust out by a cold and heartless world, to say nothing of the police."

A waiter rushed in, his ears chattering with fear, and his legs trembling above him. In all first-class literature a frightened man's legs usually tremble beneath him, but this man was so very much perturbed that the proceeding was inverted.

"Were you waiting for a lady named Harriquit Kangaroo?" he at last managed to gasp.

"I was," said Debs, in a tone which indicated that he was not at all sure whether he still waited. "Has she arrived?"

"She has," replied the waiter, rubbing the spot on which she arrived "I asked her if she wished a room with a bath in it, and she said I was trying to arouse race prejndice by insinuating that she needed a bath, when the truth of the matter was she took one before she left New York, three weeks ago. Then, before I told her what the price of the room was, she said it was too much, and that I was attempting to cheat her."

He was interrupted by a confused murmur of "Darling!" "My own!" "Let me up!" "You're choking me!" and a violent struggle going on. He turned around and found the Debsite and the Kangaroo "uniting." There was a cloud of dust, but it soon settled. Not so the lovers: such a course was foreign to their natures. The desire for fusion was strong on the part of both, and already Miss Kangaroo had removed the Debsite's feathers and stuch them in her own white hat. He, while he held her in his manly embrace, went surreptitiously through her pockets. At first he was confident, but as he turned pocket after pocket inside out and found nothing, his manner became hysterical. The last pocket was as empty as a crowded Kangaroo protest meeting, and the Debsite fell back and contemplated his unblushing bride. She sat on her hind legs, but there was a suspicious smile on her face.

"Nothing can keep us from getting a-head," she remarked.

"Nothing," rejoined Debs, struck by the truth of the observation; "nothing, not even bromo-seltzer. But where is the vast wealth you said you had?"

"Our wealth, my dear, is your debt. I am to shoulder the burden with you while it pays a dividend."

"Yes you are—if I don't see you first. And where are the many wedding presents and your great following?

She looked at him in sorrow and surprise, and then she fastened her claws on him.

"Leave me," she moaned. "Desert me if you will"——

He tried to do so, but she wound her tail around him thrice, and said, "We are united now."

"We are not united. Take your foot off my stomach. Leave my watch alone!"

In the ecstasy of he rlove, Miss Kangaroo not only caressed her lover, but she also sat on him. They "yearned for union," and as they scratched and tore, the union became a heap of rags and patches pulled from both. There were "large chunks of harmony lying around everywhere," and the now thoroughly aroused Debsite picked one up and nailed her with it. "Coward! To strike a woman!" she shrieked, as she brought the inevitable tail down on his head with a dull and sickening thud. She watched him as he lay on the ground, and then said in a consoling voice: "It takes a great load off a man's mind to have his brains knocked out."

The ardent love making on the part of the leaders led the rank and file to a little work on their own part. Little Tommy Morgan and Amy Simons fell into each other's arms and hair. "My Amy;" "My Tom-Tom." Then she tried to beat her Tom-Tom, but he was a beat himself, and it did not work; nor did he. Mr. Strikland, between benedictions from the clergymen (90 per cent of those present), arose to sing. There was not a stir, when some one said "Hush!" He was told to keep still. The peace restorer was ordered to subside, and those who ordered him were threatened with ejection if they did not shut up. Then the chairman banged his desk, and Corinne Brown banged her hair, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Mr. Strickland, with his hand on his chest, was apparently doing something, because his jaws flapped and he had grown red in the face. It seemed to do him good to get it out of him, but there was no reason why he should be so vindicative about it. Some moments after he stopped, the audience learned that he had sung the "Marseillaise," and it instantly broke into three ringing cheers for "International Socialism." "unity of forces" and "universal brotherhood." Before it was finished, Chase's eye and several members reported that the lacings had been purloined from their shoes.

Dr. Hirschfield restored order, and sagely remarked that they could never unite as long as they were together. Then he took a small phial from his pocket and began: "When you wake in the morning your winter cap is furred: there is a pain in your neck; blue lights dance before your eyes; appetite all gone after breakfast; a buzzing in the ear; a gnawing sensation at the root of the stomach; an all-gone feeling in the——"

There was a deathlike stillness as Morris Hilquit staggered to his feet and and wailed, "Vut is the mader, Tockter, ven ve haf a gnawing sensations at the root of the hair allretty?"

"Yes," said Barnes, "and that all-gone feeling in the reputation?"

The delegates and wedding guests turned pale. They all felt that way, and a glass of beer transfixed Gessner with its beady eye. The consternation amongst them was only ended when Carey said that they must raise a campaign fund.

"Yes, yes;" said they all, "and if we cannot raise a campaign fund we shall raise a shout."

"Whose shout is it?" said Debs, waking up. "Tain't mine; you fellows haven't said anything yet."

They fell upon him with one accord and drove him forth as a disturber. Then they threw another man down stairs, and his friends retorted in kind. Harmony begun again and continued for many hours. When it was finished, one of the guests said: "Did we unite? Did we come together? We did. I have here a lung, half a liver, three fingers and a collar button. I wish though," he continued pensively, "that I knew the man who got my left ear. Oh, yes. We came together, and I shouldn't be surprised if some of the fellows were together yet."

You could't pull them apart.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I recently attended a lecture on political economy. The question of the cause of the poverty and misery of the wage workers was under discussion, and a statement was made that knocks the underpinning from your Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—"Knocks out the underpinning," eh? Heels over head, I presume!

B. J.—Yes. This was the statement: The reason of poverty is that the wage-earners don't save their earnings. If they did, there would be no trouble.

U. S.—So, "saving" is the panacea?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Can saving be done out of what one has not, or must it be done out of what one has?

B. J.—Out of what one has.

U. S.—What are your earnings?

B. J.—$3 a day.

U. S.—Does that mean that you have a yearly income of 365 times $3?

B. J.—Lord, no! Sundays and holidays, you know, we don't work; that takes off nearly 80 days. Then also our season is barely six months.

U. S.—Well, on an average, how much do you make a day?

B. J.—I don't know as I can state that. But I know that from year end to year end, I don't net $400.

U. S—That's about it. Take one day with another, and one working man with another, the earnings of the wage-earning class is about $365 a year, or $1 a day

B. J.—Guess that's about so.

U. S.—Good. Now start to save up.

B. J. *begins to look blank.*

U. S.—Could you save up $1 a day.

B. J.—I would die on the spot if I did. No; I can't.

U. S.—Could you save up 75 cents a day?

B. J—And live on 25 cents? Guess not! I am no Cooley.

U. S.—Could you save 50 cents a day?

B. J—Hardly. No, I couldn't. The pinching would have to be too hard. Can't be done!

U. S.—Well, could you save 25 cents a day?

B. J.—And live on 75 cents? Rent and clothing and food, and all else? (*Shakes his head doubtingly.*) I don't see how I could. But let's say I can. What do you want to prove?

U. S.—Very well; say you save 25 cents a day. How much is that a year?

B. J.—A year? A year? Let's see. I would save in one year $91.25.

U. S.—Guess that's about it. Now, how many years will you have to save up at that rate before you have gathered in $25,000?

B. J.—Why so big a sum?

U.S.—For the simple reason that the statistics upon bankruptcy tell us that anybody who now-a-days undertakes an industry with smaller capital than that, will be bankrupt in less than no time. Even that amount is too small to enter into competition with in a large number of branches. But it will do in some others, as yet.

B. J.—Yes, I know that the failures are numerous among the small middle class. I guess $25,000, though it sounds big to me, is none too large to hold your own in these days of large capitalistic concerns.

U. S.—Well ,how many years would it take you to save up $25,000, so as to be free from misery?

B. J.—I ain't good at calculating. But it seems to me fifty years or so would be needed.

U. S.—Fifty years? No; many times that. It would take you over 270 years to do it in!

B. J.—But I can't live that long!

U. S.—That's the point! Do you now realize the fallacy of this "saving panacea" to remove the poverty of the workers with? It is an insult to their intelligence. It is a fraud. The fraud starts with suppressing the fact that small capital can no longer emancipate one from poverty. It holds up a lure that can only deceive. But that does not yet expose all the viciousness of this fraudulent suggestion Where are you going to keep all that money while it is accumulating?

B. J.—I'd place it in the savings bank.

U S.—Poor fellow! Do you know that the average life of savings banks in this country is not quite thirty years? The chances are that, long before your 270 years of saving expired, your bank would be busted and its capitalist runners, who counselled you to save, would have skipped to Canada.

B. J.—I would bury it in a hole and watch the hole.

U. S—Yes, indeed, you would have to watch the hole! You would have to watch it so close that you would have time for nothing else;—and then you could not work any more, and earn money to save.

B. J.—This "saving" IS a swindle.

U. S.—But this is not yet all!

B. J.—Is there still worse?

U. S.—Yes, indeed! Stop to think what kind of man these proposers of "saving" would like to make of you. In order to save to a purpose, you would have to starve your mind, to say nothing of your body; you would have to starve your feelings as well. You could not buy a newspaper or a book to fit you out for the intelligent exercise of your functions as a citizen: the working class would have to live in a state of celibacy: wife and children would knock out all the savings. Thus the "savings" plan, besides being ridiculously impossible, is wicked in its essence. It would rear a race of skinflints and ignoramuses, and thus would undermine the nation You can't live long enough to save to a purpose; and if you did, you might as well be dead, seeing that all the wells of human nature, human affections, and human aspirations would be dead within you. That lecture on economics that you heard did not knock out Socialism, it knocked out itself.

B. J. (*as mad as he can stick*)—If I ever catch that fellow again, won't I give him a piece of my mind for having played me for a sucker!

INDIVIDUALITY.

In Co-operation Man Strips off the Fetters of his Individuality and Develops the Capabilities of His Species.

When numerous laborers work together side by side, whether in one and the same process, or in different but connected processes, they are said to co-operate, or to work in co-operation.

A New Power.

Just as the offensive power of a squadron of cavalry, or the defensive power of a regiment of infantry, is essentially different from the sum of the offensive or defensive powers of the individual cavalry or infantry soldiers taken separately, so the sum total of the mechanical forces exerted by isolated workmen differs from the social force that is developed, when many hands take part simultaneously in one and the same undivided operation, such as raising a heavy weight, turning a winch or removing an obstacle. In such cases the effect of the combined labor could only be produced by a great expenditure of time, or on a very dwarfed scale. Not only have we here an increase in the productive power of the individual, by means of co-operation, but the creation of a new power, namely, the collective power of masses.

Apart from the new power that arises from the fusion of many forces into one single force, mere social contact begets in most industries an emulation and a stimulation of the animal spirits that heighten the efficiency of each individual workman. Hence it is that a dozen persons working together will, in their collective working day of of 144 hours, produce far more than 12 isolated men each working 12 hours, or than one man who works twelve days in succession. The reason of this is that man is, if not as Aristotle contends, a political, at all events a social animal.

Productivity of Combination.

Although a number of men may be occupied together at the same time on the same, or the same kind of work, yet the labor of each, as a part of the collective labor, may correspond to a distinct phase of the labor process, through all whose phases, in consequence of co-operation, the subject of their labor passes with greater speed. For instance, if a dozen masons place themselves in a row, so as to pass stones from the foot of a ladder to its summit, each of them does the same thing; nevertheless, their separate acts form connected parts of one total operation; there are particular phases which must be gone through by each stone; and the stones are thus carried up quicker by the twenty-four hands of the row of men than they could be if each man went separately up and down the ladder with his burden. The object is carried over the same distance in a shorter time. Again, a combination of labor occurs whenever a building, for instance, is taken in hand on different sides simultaneously; although here also the co-operating masons are doing the same, or the same kind of work. The twelve masons, in their collective working day of 144 hours, make much more progress with the building than one mason could make working for 12 days, or 144 hours. The reason is, that a body of men working in concert hit hands and eyes both before and behind, and is to a certain degree, omnipresent. The various parts of the work progress simultaneously.

In the above instances, we have laid stress upon the point that the men do the same, or the same kind of work, because this, the most simple form of labor in common, plays a great part in co-operation, even in this most fully developed stage. If the work be complicated, then the mere number of the men who co-operate allows of the various operations being apportioned to different hands, and, consequently, of being carried on simultaneously. The time necessary for the completion of the whole work is thereby shortened.

Force of Concentration.

In many industries there are critical periods, determined by the nature of the process, during which certain definite results must be obtained. For instance, if a flock of sheep has to be shorn, or a field of wheat to be cut or harvested, the quantity and quality of the product depend upon the work being begun and ended within a certain time. In these cases, the time that ought to be taken by the process is prescribed, just as it is in herring fishing. A single person cannot carve a working day of more than, say 12 hours, out of the natural day; but 100 men co-operating extend the working day to 1,200 hours. The shortness of the time allowed for the work is compensated for by the huge mass of labor thrown upon the field of production at the decisive moment. The completion of the task within the proper time depends upon the simultaneous application of numerous combined working days; the amount of useful effect depends on the number of laborers; this number, however, is always smaller than the number of isolated laborers required to do the same amount of work in the same period. It is owing to the absence of this kind of co-operation that, in the western part of the United States, quantities of corn, and in those parts of East India where the English rule has destroyed the old communities, quantities of cotton are yearly wasted.

On the one hand, co-operation allows of the work being carried on over an extended space; it is, consequently, imperatively called for in certain undertakings such as draining, constructing dykes, irrigation works, and the making of canals, roads and railways. On the other hand, while extending the scale of production, it renders possible a relative contraction of the arena. This contraction of arena simultaneous with, and arising from, extension of scale, whereby a number of useless expenses are cut down, owing to the conglomeration of laborers, to the aggregation of various processes, and to the concentration of the means of production.

A Sociologic Development.

The combined working day produces, relatively to an equal sum of isolated working days, a greater quantity of useful effect, and, consequently, diminishes the labor-time necessary for the production of a given useful effect. Whether the combined working day, in a given case, acquires this increased productive power, because it heightens the mechanical force of labor, or extends its sphere of action over a greater space, or contracts the field of production relatively to the scale of production, or at the critical moment calls large masses of labor to work, or excites emulation between individuals and exerts their animal spirits, or impresses the similar operations carried on by a number of men the stamp of continuity and many-sidedness, or performs simultaneously different operations, or economizes the means of production by use in common, or lends to individual labor the character of average social labor—whichever of these be the cause of the increase—the special productive power of the combined working day is, under all circumstances, the social productive power of labor, or the productive power of social labor. This power is due to co-operation itself. When the laborer co-operates systematically with others, he strips off the fetters of his individuality and develops the capabilities of his species.—MARX' CAPITAL.

The Field in Ohio.

(Continued from page 1.)

is closed. He controls Cleveland absolutely. No more will he need Jones; no more will McKisson find it profitable to "buck" him; therefore, no more will McKisson keep in existence a bargain counter of his own. He is now engaged in a wild scramble to get in the fold of Hanna.

On the other hand, Hanna will, as is usual with him, see to it that the faithful get their pay, and that means that whatever influence Bell has in the C. L. U. will be used against Hayes-Bandlow. Bell, having been elected, has "pie" to burn, and said "pie" will be placed where it will do the most good for Hanna. Therefore, Hayes-Bandlow's control of the *Citizen* is fading away; already has the enemy secured a position of vantage upon the Board of Control of the paper, and is hurling shot and shell upon poor Hayes-Bandlow. From this out, Hayes-Bandlow will, in an attempt to make their peace with the powers that be, crawl to the ones they have in the past so despitefully used, but to no avail. There is not enough "pie" to go around, and Hayes-Bandlow will get none.

There is a story about a dog who, crossing a stream, had a bone in his mouth, but, seeing the reflection of himself in the water, dropped his bone in an attempt to capture the bone of the dog in the water; result, he lost the bone he had. So with Hayes-Bandlow. They saw the bone in the mouth of their own reflection—the other fakirs; to get it they dropped the bone they had. Result is seen: no bone now.

Great is the S. L. P.! In less than a year it has purged itself of as dirty a crew as ever scuttled a ship; and in that short time has had the pleasure of seeing those it spewed out come to well merited grief. In the maze of corruption, created by capitalism, the weak and the ignorant go astray. Those who stand for the revolutionary movement must shun that maze as they would shun hell; but they must know its location, so that they may keep out. The first step inside means death, as is shown by the above. In the S. L. P., and it alone, will the revolutionary proletariat find truth and decency; unswerved by cant, unterrified by bluster and noise, it pursues the even tenor of its way, knowing full well that only in pursuing such a course can victory be achieved.

ARTHUR KEEP.

Mesa County, Col.

GHAND JUNCTION, COLO., April 10—The battle of the ballots in the municipal election here was fought to a finish on the 3d, and as the smoke drifts away, the Socialist Labor Party ticket, the first to be put in the field here, comes from the battle with colors flying, having cast more than the statutory number of votes necessary to entitle the Party to place the Party candidates in the arena by convention, in place of petition, as the laws of Colorado require of all political parties that did not cast ten per cent of the vote at the last general election. The average vote was 110 and a fraction.

The growth of Socialism in Mesa county and Grand Junction is most satisfactory to the proletarian comrades who are bearing the blunt of the battle, and they can discern a victory at the next municipal election one year hence

Lectures.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

April 22, 8 p. m.—H. Simpson, "Co-operative Associations," Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.

April 21, 8 p. m.—A. S. Brown, "The Necessity of a DAILY PEOPLE," at North Star Hall, 1808 Fulton street.

DENVER, COL.

April 22, 8 p. m.—James Pershing, "Social Organization," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

DETROIT, MICH.

April 22, 7.30 p. m.—Henry Ulbacht, "Goverment and Slavery," 313 Gratiot avenue.

April 28, 8 p. m.—May Day celebration, by Section Detroit, S. L. P., and Local Alliances 261 and 207, S. T. & L. A., 820 Gratiot avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.

April 22, 8 p. m.—Alvin S. Brown, "Struggle for Freedom," 78 Springfield avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.

April 30—May Day festival, Columbia Hall, corner Twentieth avenue West and Superior street.

NEW YORK.

April 20, 8 p. m.—H. Simpson, "Co-operative Associations," at headquarters of 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, 481 Willis avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 30—May Day celebration and ball, by Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., and District Alliance, No. 12, Assembly Hall, 913 Girard avenue.

C. PETERSEN,

Insurance,

61 Beekman St., Box 1578, MANHATTAN. 166 Fiftieth St., BROOKLYN.

DROP ME A POSTAL. WILL CALL.

Socialistische

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MAX FORKER, EDITOR.

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Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year	$3.50
Six months	2.00
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DAILY PEOPLE Building, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, junction of Duane street and City Hall place.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged		$587.75
Connecticut State Committee for following paid up pledges: Jos. Rossmeisl, $10; Robt. Duncan, $5; F. F., $5; Jake Fischer, $1; Oscar Wagner, $1; W. Preskawitz, 50 cents; G. A. Holland, $2; W. Tlusky, 50 cents; C. F. Roberts, $1; Mrs. J. Shannahan, 25 cents; John J. Trebert, 50 cents, collected by F. Fellerman, Hartford		26.75
Section Lincoln, Neb., per H. S. Aley		13.50
State Committee, Wash., per T. J. Dean		6.00
State Committee, Michigan, per M. Meyer, collected as follows: List 205, $10; A. Finberg, 50 cents; S. Levy, 50 cents; Truchchon, 50 cents; E. Smith, $2; G. Hasseler, $5; G. Louwett, $5; I. Braches, 25 cents; R. R. Meyer, 50 cents; List 204, $8.95; total		33.20
State Committee Ohio, per P. C. Chdistiansen, collected as follows: Wm. Garriey, Akron, $9.50; Eisele, $1; P. Dinger, $5; H. Alzuhn, $1.05; J. Konrad, $3.50; F. Brown, $3; J. Drasser, $1; J. Menning, $1; Howell, $1; J. D. Goerke, 50 cents; Collection, $1.15; J. Kircher, $3; H. Bock, $2; J. Reiman, 50 cents, all of Cleveland; Section Canton, $5; and P. Marti, $2; F. Mazanec, $2; Chas. Burkhart, 50 cents; A. Freybal, 50 cents; Theo. Goerke, 50 cents; C. L. Stone, 50 cents; all of Canton; Section Dayton, $2.90; total		48.60
Total		$715.80

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$7,946.03
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Fin. Sec.	150.00
Received from Daily People Concert, second payment, Jos. H. Sauter, Treasurer	400.00
Received for Minor Fund (Prog. Typo. Union, N. Y., L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., $5; German Metal Workers' Union, Philadelphia, L.A. 78, S. T. & L. A., $5; collected by Section Milford, Conn., from Gus. Langner, $10.50; John J. Platt, $2; Wm. Key, $1; Rud. Langner, $1; Andrew Healy, $1; Jacob Kraut, 50 cents; Sale of Kangaroo song, per Stodel, N. Y., $1; Chas. Kensinger, Lafayette City, Pa., $1; A. W. McLean, Weaverville, Cal., $5.)	42.25
Total	$8,538.28

HENRY KUHN,
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

After the successful Daily People Mass Meeting held in the afternoon of Sunday, April 15, at 66 and 68 East 4th street, delegates to the Daily People Conference met in the same hall, with A. Gillhaus as chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted with the following correction: "Section Union Hill, N. J., let us hear from you," should read "Section Union County, N. J., etc." as the former is regularly giving accounts of its Daily People work through delegates of Section Hudson County. Credentials Committee reported favorably on credentials of James Hanlon and Thomas J. Walsh, of 10th Assembly District, and John Manley, 21st Assembly District, Branch 1, Borough of Kings. Organizer reported that at the immediately preceding mass meeting the collection amounted to $14.18, out of which $5.00 were paid for the hall and balance will be used for arranging mass meetings on the west side, where they are calculated to do the most good; further, that the leaflets will be ready for next mass meeting, and will be distributed by a man specially engaged for that purpose. For the Entertainment Committee, Organizer reported that $800 were turned over to Comrade Kuhn, the Treasurer, and that the profits will exceed our estimates, and will surely reach and pass the sum of $1,200.

Roll Call was responded to by the delegates of the following organizations:

MANHATTAN—8th, 12th, 16th, 18th 19th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th.

KINGS—7th, 10th, 16th and 17th, and 18th, Branch 1 of the 21st.

NEW JERSEY—Section Hudson County.

DELEGATES' REPORT.

4th, 8th, 12th, 16th Assembly Districts and Excelsior Literary Society have engaged a theatrical performance for May 20, on the eve of Decoration Day, entire profits to go to the Daily People Fund; particulars will be announced later. Delegates should provide themselves with tickets for the above. 26th Assembly District will have a picnic on May 6, and promises an enjoyable affair; tickets will be ready for distribution at next meeting of Conference. 34th and 35th Assembly Districts have elected additional members to their committee on pledges, and guarantee the raising of $300.

Section Hudson County reports that they have a committee of comrades—Otto Becker, H. Solweps, John Sweeney, P. Goetz, F. Tortmant, John J. Connolly and August E. Schroeder—who are anxious to be communicated with, and are ever ready to receive donations for Daily People Fund; to be found every Saturday at 8 p. m., at Glub rooms, 548—550 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

An artistic reproduction of the Arm and Hammer, the Party's emblem, left over from the Festival of March 25, and being most suited for District headquarters, on account of its large size, will be raffled off, limited number of tickets to be sold to organizations, at $1 a piece. Each organization should instruct its delegates to purchase at least one ticket.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

MANHATTAN.

4th	$1.00
6th and 10th	6.00
13th	5.00
18th	10.00
23d	1.00
28th	5.00
32d and 33d	20.00
34th and 35th	5.00
Local 170, S. T. & L. A., Progressive Lithographers	1.75

KINGS.

6th	$6.00
10th	3.25
16th, 17th and 18th	6.25

(Continued to page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

The Law of Values.

TO THE PEOPLE.—We are studying Marx here, and came across something in it that seemed to contradict a passage in the article on "Taxation" recently published in THE PEOPLE, out of the "Socialist Almanac" supplement by Lucien Sanial.

Marx says in his book "Value, Price and Profit" that "the relative values of commodities are, therefore, determined by the respective quantities or amounts of labor, worked up, realized, fixed in them." (P. 44.)

Also that "and above all, the values, the relative values of corn and gold, for example, will have been settled without any regard whatever to the value of the labor employed, that is to say, wages." (P. 46.)

In the article on "Taxation," above quoted, this passage occurs: "It is in fact the price of labor, even more than the standard of living, that the plutocracy must first reduce in order to accomplish its object; for it is with low prices alone that it can gain control of the world's markets."

It seems to me and several others that these two sets of statements contradict each other. Don't you think so? J. F. C.

Lynn, Mass., April 16.

["Value, Price and Profits" being, as it were, a primary reader in economics, intended to prepare the student for the more scientific and exhaustive work of its celebrated author, fundamental laws only are given therein, regardless of apparent anomalies or seeming contradictions which the more advanced inquirer naturally perceives and, with Marx's "Capital" in hand, can readily explain, and even use in further demonstration of those laws. In a series of lectures which he delivered here, and which we expect to publish, Comrade Sanial referred at length to this very subject, giving many illustrations, and saying in substance:

"The law of value is in economics what the law of gravitation is in physics. While all commodities are fundamentally subject to the law of value, just as all bodies are subject to the law of gravitation, there are in both cases perturbations, which, when examined, afford further proof of the truth and universality of the law.

"For example. According to the law of gravitation, all bodies raised into the air, when left unsupported, fall to the earth in a direct line with its center. Yet, if the wind blows, the line of descent of the falling body will be more or less oblique, according to the strength of the wind. A projectile describes a parabola, which is the "resultant" of the force of projection, and the force of gravity, variously modified by the resistance of the air, the form and density of the missile, and other factors. A balloon filled with a gas lighter than air rises in the air instead of falling; but in a vacuum it falls. Again, in the air a piece of iron falls much more swiftly than a feather, but in a vacuum all bodies fall at the same rate of speed; etc. Not only are all these apparent "contradictions" readily explained, but the great perturbations in the heavens, examined in the light of the law of gravitation, have enabled the astronomer to discover the location and motion of planets and stars, whose existence was previously unsuspected.

"Likewise, according to the law of value, any two commodities exchange for each other in proportion to the amount of social necessary labor embodied in them, respectively. But the capitalistic wind of "supply and demand," ranging from a breeze in ordinary times to a tornado in a crisis, disturbs the proportion according to its strength. Yet the law asserts itself, chiefly through those alternate rises and falls of price, which in economics correspond to the oscillations of the pendulum in physics. If the swing of the market is less regular than that of the pendulum, it is simply because of the many capitalistic factors of disturbance, besides the so-called 'law of supply and demand.' Were our statistics as honest and perfect as the data upon which the astronomer makes his calculations, every change of value, normal or abnormal—i. e., resulting either from some change in the methods of production, in the means of transportation, in the availability of materials, etc., on the one hand; or from competition, speculation, monopoly, etc., on the other hand;—could be traced to its source or sources, despite the complexity of the capitalist machine, and the multiplicity and variability of the disturbing forces inherent to or evolved by capitalism itself.

"International competition for predominance on the markets of the world is, of course, a very powerful disturber of normal values, and consequently of prices; and it necessarily affects the wages of labor. The fundamental law of value, however continues to make itself felt in many ways, and especially by international crises. Then a fall and destruction of reckless capitalists follows, which may be likened to the breaking of bones following a gross violation of the law of gravitation. Of course, also, the duration and extent of the disturbance of normal values largely depend upon the persistence and strength of the competition, although the consequent degradation of labor may remain permanent."—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

We Gladly Would, If We Could.

TO THE PEOPLE.—What is Theosophy or so-called Universal Brotherhood? They claim to appeal to philosophical arguments. Can you tell me what it all means?

I. LEVIN.

New York, April 13.

Cheers from Belleville, Ill.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Socialists of Belleville feel a pardonable pride in informing the comrades of other parts of Socialist victory they have just won.

The comrades have already been informed through these columns how our Comrade Lami was expelled from the City Council for some remarks offensive to some of the other Councilmen. The Section at once took up his case, renominaed him and, after a vigorous campaign, re-elected him. Our vote this year for Assessor is 350, out of 2,500 votes cast. Last year we polled 275 out of over 3,000 votes cast (for Mayor). We will enter for the fall campaign at once. One fact brought out clearly was that where the most literature is spread and the clearest language spoken, there we have the best permanent results. We must everywhere speak out straight on all questions, saturate the masses with our literature, from leaflets to pamphlets. An earnest effort will convince the comrades that the majority of men will read some literature and a great variety of literature administered to them will hit them somewhere. With cheers for our Party and New Trade Unionism, we await new victories. HARRY R. BLOEMSMA.

Belleville, Ill., April 13.

The Cloven Hoof of Prohibitionism.

TO THE PEOPLE.—On the Sunday afternoon previous to election (Tuesday following) the churches of this place held an open meeting, accompanied by brass bands and dance music, at which time a prominent church member and Prohibition leader counselled his hearers not to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, on the alleged ground that "Socialism in Glasgow and Huddersfield was a failure."

The Prohibitionist leaders failed to carry their point so far as to the throwing of the vote to the Republican party under the guise of "taxpayers" ticket, and they were badly defeated on "no license" to saloons for the coming year. But they did affect the judgement of some voters as to Socialism by their claims with regard to Glasgow and Huddersfield. A letter was read purporting to have been written by the Lord Mayor of Glasgow condemning Socialist principles as a complete failure in removing drunkenness and affecting the liquor traffic.

Every Socialist knows full well that scientific Socialism does not yet control government in any European city or country. The facts in the case of Glasgow and Huddersfield should be made public, so as to confound this Prohibitionist leader and bring deserved discredit upon him that in the future his tongue-wagging may do Socialism no harm. A. W. WEBSTER.

Grand Junction, Colo., April 16.

[It is true that neither drunkenness—that spawn of Capitalism—, nor any of the other social evils bred by the capitalist social system, has been abolished or even mitigated either in Glasgow or Huddersfield,—just as that Prohibitionist leader claimed. It is not true, however, that, either in Glasgow or Huddersfield, Socialism is in force, or anything like Socialism. As far as that point is concerned, the Prohibitionist in question places himself on record either as a fool, blabbing what he knows nothing about; or as a knave, uttering things he knows to be untrue.

The facts about Glasgow (and that takes in substantially the facts about Huddersfield) have been frequently laid bare in our articles: "Municipal Socialism," issue of Dec. 13, '96; "Brooklyn Bridge," issue of Jan. 24, '97; and "Municipal Ownership," issue of March 14, '97. In all of them the point was made that what was called "Municipalization a la Glasgow," or "Socialism a la Glasgow," was a fraud. That in all such cases the workingmen were in a worse predicament than before, being directly oppressed by the additional political power that such municipalization imparts to the capitalist class, who, otherwise, when still in the stage of private ownership, must first appeal to the political arm for help, while, if the political and economic power to oppress are joined in their hands, as they are under "Glasgow Socialism," the two can operate as one from the start. The point was made clear that such "Glasgow Socialisms" were naught but a capitalist scheme to exploit the growing sympathy of the masses with Socialism against the masses themselves by means of a thing labeled "Socialism," or rigged up in some of the external trappings of Socialism, but in fact only an intensification of capitalist tyranny. It was further shown that, as a matter of fact, such "Glasgow Socialisms" could not choose but increase the misery of the wage workers and the demoralization of society. The point was made all the clearer by another set of articles, notably one in the issue of January, '97, showing how class-conscious municipal Socialism, the Socialism that is preluded by the conquest of the municipal powers of the class-conscious workingman's vote, WAS Socialism to a purpose, in that it alone immediately wrought tangible benefits to the working class. This point was illustrated by affairs in Rouen, where the class-conscious wage-earners conquered the municipal government.

Our correspondents and readers will realize from the conduct of the Prohibitionist in question, on the one hand, and that of the capitalist schemers, yclept "Reformers," who spout for "Glasgow Socialism," on the other, that both sets belong together. Altho' the former denounces Socialism by claiming that the Glasgow article is Socialism and an unquestioned failure, so far as the workers are concerned, and the latter is pushing Glasgowism, claiming that to be Socialism and a success, the object of both is identical, to-wit: to stem the course of Socialism by rendering it disreputable, while feathering their own nests all the while.

But the cloven hoof of Prohibitionism, on the one hand, and of the municipalization-ist reformers a la Glasgow on the other, is being ripped up by the adamantine teeth of the buzz saw of the Fighting S. L. P.—ED. PEOPLE.]

Strasser-Gompers Crooks Knocked Out.

TO THE PEOPLE.—It was five weeks ago that the International Association of cigar fakirs were kicked all over by the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union, S. T. & L. A., and you could hear from different quarters of the fakirs the howl going up, "Scab!" That was the time when the Pioneer Cigarmakers Union blocked the fakirs' game in Samuel I. Davies & Co., and organized the shop from the top to bottom under the Alliance. That meant a breach into the camp of the enemy. Knowing that this will not stop there, also knowing that this meant less dues to be squeezed out of the cigarmakers, the fakirs were at a loss, not knowing how to stop the progress of the Alliance They then resorted to new schemes. I shall only mention one of them at present. Working their scheme as ignorantly as usual, they sent a few of their spies to the above-named shop to work as cigarmakers. After having worked there for a few days, they got acquainted with the employees, and then made an attempt to bribe them: that is, they offered us moneys if we would tear up our Alliance cards; and they tried a bluff by stating that they had forty people out of the shop to join the I. C. M. U., and also making the same bluff to their masters, in order that they may get their reward. The plan seemed to be prospering, and the Dan Harris gang were at the height of their joy, imagining that they would soon kill once more that "dead-born child," the Alliance, and that the capitalist and Kangaroo papers would have a chance to publish broadcast that the Alliance members were replaced by members of the I. C. U. in Davies' cigar factory. Meanwhile the employees, in whom these spies placed confidence, reported the whole matter to the officers of the P. C. U. The officers, after receiving the information, requested the shop chairman to demand of the firm the dismissal of these spies, and the shop chairman, seeing that the firm was delaying the matter from one day to another, immediately called a shop meeting, where the employees gave their opinion individually about the matter, and amidst great enthusiasm it was unanimously decided to demand of the firm the dismissal of those men. The firm, seeing the solidarity prevailing among the employees, hesitated no longer, but discharged those poor dupes at once, and in that way the corrpt schemes and lost hopes in Davies' cigar factory were knocked into a cocked hat through the solidarity of the cigarmakers. We welcome the schemes of the International labor fakirs. These schemes only help to expose their ignorance and corruption. Come, ye fakirs of the land: we are ready for you. Whether you come or not, we will force you to go where you rightly belong.

LOUIS M. WEDER,
Shop Secretary.

New York, April 14.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonafide signature and address.]

F. S., NEW HAVEN, CT.—You are greatly mistaken if you believe that all the German cigarmakers of New Haven are Kangaroos. You would be nearer right if you said that the Kangaroos predominate among those German cigarmakers, and are so stupidly violent that a peace-loving individual of their trade and nationality will sooner keep quiet than express himself and run the risk of a rumpus.

L. F., CHILLICOTHE, O.—Good man, power to do such things is not "given by man"; it is taken; and he takes the power who feels the calling to do so. If you think you should and can, why, go ahead and "crack open the Seals of Revelation." Things of this sort, if they can be done, and the time to do them is there, have to be done without waiting authorization or consultation.

A. K., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Justus Schwab, Filley and one Dr. Hoffman are known anarchist members of the *Volkszeitung* Corporation. The numerous money-lenders and small property-holders among the members, are known to have voted for McKinley in 1896. Others are known understrappers of Tammany Hall, enrolling in Tammany primaries and marching in Tammany parades. These are all matters of public notoriety. Why, only the other day a member of the Stahl ring in the Sick and Death Benefit Association, Kolb by name, was charged by an S. L. P. member at a meeting of the Association with having enrolled in the Tammany primary, and the fellow was so taken back by the exposure that he fainted.

S. D. F., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Strasser Labor Fakirs will have to recall their subsidies with which they bribe the fakir papers to rant against the S. T. & L. A. The S. T. & L. A. tramps onward, concerned as little about such things as a locomotive is concerned about a firecracker exploding on its path.

R. B., YONKERS, N. Y.—We have heard such reports too. If true would you be surprised or sorry? Would there be anything surprising in seeing that collection of Democratic and Republican lackeys, who constitute the stock of the Central Fakirated Union of this city, holding public meetings against THE DAILY PEOPLE; or could you imagine any better advertisement for the paper. The avowed hostility of such notorious characters is a good certificate of character for a bona fide labor paper; the howl of such folks would be an even better advertisement than the contemplated advertisement of THE DAILY PEOPLE that is to be put on the roof of the paper's building, and which will be visible across the Brooklyn Bridge, and from all other directions. By all means let 'em.

O. N., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Marxian criticism of the terms "just share" and "share according to justice," in his letter referred to, is perfectly proper. In such connection it is necessary to point out the fact that such expressions may be misleading by their looseness, seeing that much of the product, directly issuing from the hands of the worker in the Co-operative Commonwealth, cannot be directly appropriated by him, but is bound to go into the plant and other directions of public and joint use. The importance of this lies in the circumstance that the word "justice" is in many minds a sort of abstract thing, wholly disconnected from facts. Whence that which is "justice" to one man is "injustice" by another. The material facts, upon which all justice must be based, cannot be too constantly kept before the eyes. For the rest, if the right thing is kept in mind, the statement that Socialism will guarantee to the worker the full product of his labor is correct enough. The sum total of man's enjoyments, whether that flows directly from the wealth produced and directly appropriated by him, or whether it flows indirectly by indirect appropriation, implies full ownership of the things requisite to such enjoyment.

L. G. J., PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND OTHERS—Your questions are best answered correctly:

1. With May 1, THE PEOPLE moves into its new headquarters, THE DAILY PEOPLE Building, 2—6 New Reade street.

2. The building will be Party headquarters. Besides the offices of THE DAILY PEOPLE, it will combine the offices of the National Executive Committee, of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A., of the City Executive, of the Party's Swedish organ, *Arbetaren*, and, last, but not least, the Labor News Company.

3. The premises hired consist of a spacious and well ventilated and arranged basement: two large and connected stores on the ground floor, and two large lofts to be boxed up and fitted up for use. The building forms a triangle extending from New Reade to Duane street, these two streets forming the sides of the triangle.

4. The typesetting machines, the Hoe perfecting press, stereotyping apparatus, distributing department, will all be located on one floor—the basement, which is ample and commodious for the purpose.

5. Just as soon as the signs shall be up, a picture will be taken of the building and reproduced in these columns.

6. The plant, offices, etc., of the Party's Jewish organ, the *Abendblatt*, remain where they are in Rutgers street. The original idea did contemplate the joining of it also to the other Party offices in one establishment. That idea contemplated the saving of the purchase of a press; the press of the *Abendblatt* might then have been used. But the plan had to be abandoned on the ground that the room which the *Abendblatt* plant needs would have cost a greatly increased rent over that which it now pays. What with that and the heavy expenses directly and indirectly connected with the moving of the *Abendblatt* press, that plan had to be dropped.

7. The paper will be a seven-column one-cent morning daily. Domestic subscription rates will be: 1 year, $3.50; 6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

8. The paper will operate six linotype machines. The plant is also to issue all the literature published by the Labor News Company.

9. The July 1 edition of THE DAILY PEOPLE will be 100,000 large.

10. The suggestion that a reduced photographic reproduction of the front page of the July 1 issue be taken on paste-board, to be sold as a souvenir, is good, and has been referred to the Board of Trustees.

11. The paper can be easily sold as a morning daily over an area of at least 100 miles from the City Hall of New York. That area covers broad stretches of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, besides lower New York. In this connection, the comrades and friends located within such a radius, should make early arrangements with their newsdealers to have the paper on their stands.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—You will find in a Letter Box answer given two months ago, that among the list of cases there mentioned as having been instituted either by the Party or by Party members against the *Volkszeitung* Corporation, is one in the sense that you suggest, to wit, to restrain *The Bogus* from calling itself "Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party." Nevertheless, you should not attach so much importance to the stopping of such a fraud. It is not likely to deceive anybody worth not being deceived. Of course, it was proper for the Party to institute the action, and thereby place its protest on record. In these days when the capitalist politicians are straining with might and main to scuttle the Socialist Movement, by giving all the aid and comfort they can to bogus movements, they must not be allowed a single handle handy for use against the Party. The case will come up in due time, and will be another rap over the head of the shyster-and-Babylonian-onions combination. Most likely, however, there will be, by that time, no *Bogus* left, and quite possibly no *Volkszeitung* either.

B. P. C., NEW YORK—On the assumption that you are inquiring in good faith, shall say that you are in the mental condition of the man who heard a bell ring, but knows not where it is hanging. It is far from the way you imagine. Imagine that an assassin killed each of the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, do you believe that the Editor of the Party's national organ, or the surviving Party members would fold their arms and say:

"*Whereas*, The Party Constitution provides that the National Executive Committee shall have control of the contents of the Party's organ; and

"*Whereas*, All the members of the National Executive Committee are dead; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That our National organ is dead too."

Could you imagine such an absurdity? Surely not. If the members of the National Executive Committee are killed, the worst that would happen is that all the functions that only they can fulfill are stopped, until their successors are elected. But no function that can be and is fulfilled, according to the constitution itself, by any one else can be stopped by the mere fact of their death. Its press would continue.

So in this case. The members of the National Executive Committee, having been enjoined from exercising those functions that are connected with the Press, the Party's National Editor, appointed by the National Convention, and not enjoined, remains free to exercise his office. His functions do not actively depend upon the National Executive Committee: he is no more the agent of the National Executive Committee than Generals, appointed by a government, are the agents of a "Committee of Surveillance" sometimes appointed along with the Generals to watch their actions in the field. And that's all there is of it.

On the supposition, then, that your question is in good faith, reflect, and you will see that any other course or construction would be simply playing into the hands of a cowardly enemy, who, daring not to attack the Party in front, seeks to lame it by a flank movement. If, however, your question is in bad faith, then, learn this: "The Socialist Labor Party consists of men, not monkeys."

J. J., NEW YORK—If any agent of the *Volkszeitung* is going about soliciting advertisements for that paper, claiming that "the Courts have fined THE PEOPLE $1,000 for saying that the *Volkszeitung's* circulation is only about 6,000," that fellow is committing the criminal offence of trying to raise money under false pretences. Just furnish us with the sworn facts and we shall see to it that the swindler is placed behind the bars, where such swindlers belong. As you know there is no action even started against THE PEOPLE, let alone a judgement. THE PEOPLE'S statement that the *Volkszeitung's* circulation is barely 6,000 stands undenied and undeniable. From reliable evidence, the conclusion is justified that the circulation is below that figure and dropping.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, Monday, April 16, with J. H. Sauter in the chair. All present, except A. Keep, who is absent on agitation in the State of Ohio. The financial report for the week ended April 14 showed receipts, $40.35; expenditures, $31.37.

The following members tendered their resignations as members of the National Executive Committee, which resignations were accepted: John J. Kinneally, Lucien Sanial, Patrick Murphy, Alvan S. Brown. Their letter of resignation was ordered published. The National Secretary also tendered his resignation, on the same grounds as given by the above named members. His resignation was not accepted, on the ground that he, not having a vote in this body (Art. IV, Sec. 1 of the Party Constitution) consequently has no power to even make a motion.

The National Secretary was instructed to issue a call to fill the vacancies. The office of Recording Secretary having become vacant by the resignation from this body of John J. Kinneally, John T. Keveney was elected his temporary successor. The office of Treasurer having become vacant by the resignation from this body of Alvan C. Brown, Joseph H. Sauter was elected his temporary successor.

Section Boston, Mass., reported the expulsion of Morris Kaplan for treasonable conspiracy against the Party. Section Hartford, Conn., reported the expulsion for treasonable conduct of the following members: Joseph Haaser, Joseph Ellern and Arthur Twarz.

Section Duluth, Minn., reported having arranged May Day Festival for Daily People Fund as per call of the National Executive Committee. Section Philadelphia, Pa., in conjunction with District Alliance No. 12, has likewise arranged for such a festival on Monday, April 30, at 913 West Girard avenue.

Charters were granted to new Sections located at Brockton and Abington, Mass.

JOHN T. KEVENEY,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

New York, April 16, 1900.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.
61 Beekman Street,
New York City.

We the undersigned, members of the National Executive Committee of the So-Socialist Labor Party, hereby tender our resignations as such members of the said National Executive Committee, to take effect immediately.

Our reasons are the following:

After a fruitless midnight attempt to capture the Party's property—the archives of its National Executive Committee and the Party's English organ, THE PEOPLE—the *Volkszeitung* Corporation instituted on July 14, 1899, a fraudulent action against the undersigned. The action was fraudulent because it was founded on the express theory that we were not members of the said National Executive Committee, but that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party consisted of a spurious committee of dummies, whom the *Volkszeitung* Corporation had set up for the purpose of capturing the Party's property, as aforesaid. Upon these false pretences, the *Volkszeitung* Corporation brought action against us individually, and prayed the Court for an injunction restraining us from publishing THE PEOPLE, and for a temporary injunction pending the trial of the case.

Upon this fraudulent action, a null and void order was granted to the *Volkszeitung* Corporation on September 1, 1899, for a temporary injunction restraining us from publishing THE PEOPLE. The order for the said temporary injunction was null and void because it was signed outside of the state.

Upon this null and void order of injunction we were adjudged guilty of contempt of court on March 9, of this year, and sentenced each to pay $250 or be imprisoned. This sentence was given despite the fact that, since the institution of the action by the *Volkszeitung* Corporation, the bottom was knocked out of the fraudulent pretences that constituted the foundation and the very breath in the nostrils of the said action: An uninterrupted series of five Court decisions in this state established the fact that our organization, and not the dummy concern set up by the *Volkszeitung*, was the Socialist Labor Party, and as such alone entitled to the use of the Party's name and emblem; and the sentence was given, despite the additional fact that we showed by affidavits of our own and of other Party officials that since the injunction we had ceased to exercise the function of publishing THE PEOPLE, and that the paper continued to be published by other Party officers, authorized thereto by the Party constitution.

This amazing chain of events need not be commented on here; the Party will take proper action thereon in due time. But in view of these facts we consider it to be to the interest of the Party that we withdraw from the National Executive Committee.

Against the Party, the *Volkszeitung* Corporation cannot, despite its mendacity, set up even a colorable case. That the *Volkszeitung* Corporation knows. But it also knows that the Party will not allow its faithful officers to be victimized, if it can help it; and, consequently, the *Volkszeitung* Corporation, with an eye single to injuring the Party, crippling its finances, blocking the path of the Party's daily, in short, protecting the mean, petty and corrupt interests back of it, is fraudulently using the Courts of this city to thus persecute us and thus bleed the Party itself. This course could be perversely followed up indefinitely so long as we remain members of the National Executive Committee. The Party is exposed to loss and injury only in that way. In order to put an end to this infamous scheme, we hereby resign.

The only other member of the National Executive Committee whose position in this matter is the same as ours, is Comrade Arthur Keep. We doubt not that his signature would be added to ours on this letter of resignation; but he has been out of the State for the past two months in Ohio and we are unable to reach him.

We need not assure the Party that we shall work as earnestly and vigorously in its ranks as we did when honored with its confidence as members of the National Executive Committee in its days of greatest trial.

LUCIEN SANIAL.
PATRICK MURPHY.
JOHN J. KINNEALLY.
ALVAN S. BROWN.

NEW JERSEY.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 12.—The election here resulted in 55 votes for Louis Cohen, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, an increase of 32 votes over the Assembly election of last year. Ella Reeve Coben, the candidate for the Member of the Board of Education in the First Ward, received 22 votes, and our other candidates in the same ward received 12 votes. Knut Smith, candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward, received 18 votes.

There were but two tickets for Mayor in the field, the Republican ticket and the S. L. P., the Dems. not thinking it worth while "because there was no chance of winning," and apparently they were satisfied with the Rep ticket, once more proving that the Rep.-Dem. capitalist parties are one in the material interests of the capitalist class. We received about 3½ per cent of the total vote. L. C.

NEW YORK.

A special meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, is hereby called to meet on Friday, the 20th instant, at 8 p. m., 177 First avenue. Important business.

By order of the City Executive,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

SECTION NEW YORK.—General Committee meeting Saturday, April 14, 1900, 177 First avenue, Manhattan. H. Kunn, chairman; H. Kelly, vice-chairman. Four new delegates were seated. Thirty-eight new members were admitted. The 28th A. D., Manhattan, preferred charges against M. Mergerethen for conduct hostile to the Party. Justus Ebert resigned as delegate from the 16th, 17th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, and member of Credential Committee. The Grievance Committee reported on the following list of members who had been charged with joining the Kangaroos in the Fall of 1899, and were consequently expelled:

J. Mullistein, J. F. Moody, Augusta Chambers, Charles Coleman, Leighton-Baker, A. Johnson, F. J. Morgan, E. Skala, E. Calack, J. Sedelmeyer, F. Miller, F. Seubert, J. Jonke, C. Kohler, B. Koruru, J. Kuhn, A. Krotz, F. Karoly, O. Bartusch, C. Lindner, A. Ludwig, H. Bertsch, W. Bralentin, P. Destat, O. Delle, R. Degru, C. Eng, J. C. Herman, C. Gruetzner, C. Jaeger, C. Merkel, C. Maas, F. Mohr, J. Michel, J. Nueske, L. Plate, J. Schalk, K. Schuetze, P. Staar, P. Klump, F. Blumenberg, H. Sobol, R. Langnauer, R. Maruede, A. Smedes, H. Helke, R. Tetzner and C. Meyer.

The City Executive Committee reported good progress of the May Day Conference, and that it had located its headquarters at 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

Grand Central Palace was engaged for the National Convention of the Party on Saturday, June 2, 1900, and a reception will be tendered to the delegates on the evening of the same day. The banner presentation will be made also on that evening to the Assembly District having sold the largest number of tickets for the Daily People Concert of March 23, 1900.

One thousand tickets were received from Section Providence, R. I., for a Grand Bazar and Fair for the benefit of the Daily People Fund. E. Siff was elected a committee on distribution.

It was decided that subdivisions make nominations for delegates to the National Convention, and that all such nominations must be in the hands of the Organizer before April 25. Nominees must upon notification advise the Organizer of their acceptance on or before May 1, 1900—otherwise their nominations will be considered cancelled. Subdivisions are advised to hold special meetings for the purpose of making nominations if they have no regular meeting between now and the date of the close of the nominations.

The Treasurer of the Entertainment Committee reported $800 thus far realized as profit from the Daily People Concert, with monies to come in for the Journal advertisements, and 6,500 tickets to be heard form. Subdivisions are urged to make a settlement for these outstanding tickets.

The question of propositions to be presented to the National Convention was referred to the City Executive Committee for consideration.

Roll Call showed the following absentees: MANHATTAN—8th, 12th, and 27th Assembly Districts.

BROOKLYN—5th, 13th and 19th Assembly Districts.

The following subdivisions were only partially represented:

MANHATTAN—4th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 32d and 33d, and 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and Branch 8 (Bohemian).

BROOKLYN—6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 16th 17th and 18th, and 20th Assembly Districts.

The following subdivisions are still without delegates for the current term:

MANHATTAN—Italian and Finnish branches.

BROOKLYN—2d and 15th Assembly Districts, and 6th Ward Branch.

Subdivisons will please take notice.
A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY—At a meeting of the 34th and 35th Assembly District Oroganization, action was taken in regard to the death of our Comrade, Paul J. Gourtois. He died suddenly on April 4, at the age of 28 years. He was one of the first of American birth in this vicinity to advocate the cause of Socialism, and was always as active as his health permitted in agitation and organization for the cause, the old "Socialist Science Club." Now the 34th and 35th Assembly District Organization honor him as a charter member, and by a rising vote in his memory have adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Since last we met, there has departed this life our esteemed Comrade, PAUL J. COURTOIS, who has, by his fidelity to the cause of Socialism, his active participation in our association, and its affairs, and by his genial temperament endeared himself to all his comrades.

We therefore feel that, in the death of Comrade Courtois, this organization and the members thereof, have sustained a loss which will be keenly felt as long as we are associated in the cause of Socialism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this organization, the 34th and 35th Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party, extend to the relatives of Comrade Paul J. Courtois their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and that they will always keep their comrade's memory in grateful remembrance, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy of them be submittide.keETAOINAO a copy of them be transmitted to the family of our esteemed comrade, and that a copy be also sent to our national organ, THE PEOPLE.

CHARLES C. CRAWFORD,
Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA—To the German comrades of Philadelphia: Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party will organize a German Branch on Sunday, April 22, at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantownavenue. We invite all those to join us who accept the Platform and Tactics of the S. L. P. We have no time to waste on Kangaroos, Labor Fakirs or other freaks at large. To our honest German comrades we will extend the hand of friendship and comradeship

SAM CLARK, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—An important meeting of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will be held Sunday, April 22, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at Kaiser's Hall, on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets. All members and readers of THE PEOPLE are urgently requested to attend.

The North Side Branch of Section Milwaukee will hold a great agitation meeting on Friday, April 20, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Shooting Park. Come all and bring your friends.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$491.57
John McKechnie, San Francisco, Cal	2.50
Ernest Lennon, Barre, Vt.	1.00
W. W. Townsend, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. W. W. Townsend, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Total	$505.67

HENRY KUHN,
Secretary.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

21st, Branch 1	1.00
NEW JERSEY.	
Section Hudson County	16.00
S. Rosenthal, New London, Conn., on account	1.00
Total	$142.25

Next meeting of the Conference takes place on Sunday, April 22, at 2.30 p. m. Delegates should not fail to attend, and come early, too.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Secretary.

SOCIALIST BOOKS

Published by the National Executive Committee ot the Socialist Labor Party.

In proportion as the Socialist Labor Party grows and the interest in the Socialist Republic inreases, there is an ever increasing demand for Socialist books. Here and there over the country, capitalist book publishing concerns, ever on the alert to make a few dollars, are attempting to sail their pirate ships of commercialism on the billows of the Socialist Movement by announcing this book and that book on Socialism. These books contain nothing of a Socialist nature, and consist principally of middle class vaporings and utopian chimeras.

The taint of death is already on the Capitalist System of Production, but in order to steer through the existing chaos the Working Class must be equipped with the best information acquirable and the best mental training obtainable. To aid in this needed information and mental training, the Socialist Labor Party has published the following books, all of which are recommended to those desiring accurate informaion as to what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

What Means This Strike?

By DANIEL DELEON. 5 cents.

"What Means this Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is the best thing extant with which to begin the study of Socialism. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and analyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

Reform or Revolution?

By DANIEL DELEON. 5 cents.

An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union. The keynote of the address is to show the difference between Reform and Revolution, and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reforms.

Socialism.

By W. S. MCCLURE. 5 cents.

A comprehensive exposition of capitalist society, its contradictions, its brutality and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitableness of Socialism. This book will silence those who admit the desirability but deny the possibility of the Socialist Republic.

The Bull Pen.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

"The Bull Pen" was written with two specific purposes in view:

First. To prove that to perpetuate its damnable system of capitalism, the capitalist class is ever ready to murder the working class.

Second. To prove that the most zealous allies the capitalist class has in its murdering is that slime of the earth—the Labor Fakir.

The oft asserted Socialist principle that every political party except the Socialist Labor Party is an enemy of the working class finds singular demonstration in the Bull Pen. The Republican President McKinley and the Free Silver Democratic Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana, worked hand in hand to hound the Bull Pen victims to the Penitentiary or to the grave.

"The Bull Pen" is a magnificent book for propaganda purposes.

Territorial Expansion and the Working Class.

By LUCIEN SANIAL. 5 cents.

"Territorial Expansion" was written to show what a trustworthy guide the Socialist conception of history is in tracing the causes of the rush for teritorial expansion by modern capitalist nations in general and the United States in particular. In the words of the author, "They must expand abroad or burst." The attempt of the American capitalists to subjugate the Philippines is treated from the Socialist point of view. And "surplus value" is clearly explained.

Taxation and the Working Class.

By LUCIEN SANIAL. 5 cents.

It is the favorite assertion of capitalist political economists and politicians that the working class pay the taxes. It is, on the contrary, a terse statement of the Socialist Labor Party that the working class pay no taxes. The pamphlet "Taxation and the Working Class" has been written by Lucien Sanial under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to demonstrate that the Socialist position is impregnable.

The New Trusts and the Working Class.

By LUCIEN SANIAL...5 cents.

This book is a most valuable one to all who would intelligently grasp the "Trust Problem." It is replete with facts to prove the correctness of the position of the Socialist Labor Party that the Trust is but another step of Capitalism toward its own grave dug by its own forces. The man who wishes facts on the Trust should not be without this book. It is the only book published that treats the Trust from the point of view of the working class, and it is likewise the only book that brings the data down to date. There are also interesting monographs on "The Origin, Rise and Decline of the Middle Class," and on "German Trade Unionism."

The Capitalist Class.

By KARL KAUTSKY. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

A clear cut discussion of capitalism as it affects the working class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The chapters on "Ground Rent" and "Taxation" are valuable on the Single Tax fallacy.

The Proletariat.

By KARL KAUTSKY. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

"The Proletariat" should be read after "The Capitalist Class." The history and growth of the working class and the effect of capitalist production on the working class are vividly portrayed. The chapter on "The Educated Proletariat" is highly instructive.

The Co-operative Commonwealth.

By KARL KAUTSKY. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

About the first thing a man wishes to know after he realizes that capitalism can not last, is "What is going to be put in its place?" This book is an arsenal of facts as to the broad lines on which the Socialist Republic will appear, and it is the only work in English that gives a scientific treatment of the subject. The chapter on "The 'Plan' of the Co-operative Comonwealth" will be very instructive to those who wish the specifications of the future social organization.

The Religion of Capital.

By PAUL LAFARGUE. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

"The Religion of Capital" is a very instructive satire on the characteristics and crimes of the capitalist class. The political economy of the capitalists, with their apologies for their robberies and their murders is given in language that is cogent with power.

Tragic Pages—A Study of the Labor Fakir.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

The Socialist Labor Party asserts that trade unions that support at the ballot box the capitalist political parties are either conscious or unconscious enemies of the working class and that "labor leaders" of the Samuel Gompers stripe, who advise the working class to support these parties, are double-dyed rascals in particular and murderers of the working class in general. These "labor leaders" are called fakirs by the Socialists, and the unions that they "lead" are called pure and simple unions. And if one wishes cumulative evidence of the rascality of the fakirs, one has but to read "Tragic Pages." Mr. Hickey takes the United Mine Workers' Union as a type, and by examining its recent history, especially the history of its strikes, shows that the "miners lie naked in the storm, while their labor fakir leaders revel in debauch and riot for the favor of a brothel mistress."

Books by Socialists on the Transvaal War.

The following books on the Transvaal War are importations from England. Our first supply has been sold out, but another invoice is now on the Atlantic, about 1,000 miles west of Liverpool, and will be ready for shipment as soon as the "Paris" sights New York harbor.

The Transvaal War and the Degradation of England.

H. M. HYNDMAN. 5 cents.

In this book, Mr. Hyndman, the well known author of "The Economics of Socialism," vigorously attacks the British attempt to subjugate the Boer Republic, and gives many proofs of the slime through which the English capitalists are wiling to crawl in order to expand territorially.

The Truth about the Transvaal.

F. REGINALD STATHAM. 5 cents.

In "The Truth about the Transvaal," Mr. Statham gives an interesting account of the development of English interests in the Boer Republic, and condemns the war as the "wickedest conspiracy of the last two centuries—a conspiracy all the gain of which, if it is successful, will remain with two or three unscrupulous speculators, and all the loss and shame of which, whether successful or not, will rest upon Great Britain."

South Africa in the Past and Future.

F. REGINALD STATHAM. 5 cents.

Another vigorous book by Mr. Statham on the most recent development of the Boer War, and the probable future of that great expanse of territory generally called South Africa.

Eight Thousand Copies of "The Bull Pen" Sold in Eight Weeks.

On February 17, the New York Labor News Company received *ten thousand copies* of "The Bull Pen" from the William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company. On April 16 the record stood:

"Bull Pens" received from bindery	10,000
"Bull Pens" sold	7,900
"Bull Pens" on hand	2,100

On April 17, the News Company received the following brief communication from Section New London:

New London, Conn., April 16.

JULIAN PIERCE,
Manager of the Labor News Company,
New York City.

Dear Comrade: Section New London has instructed me to order 100 copies of "The Bull Pen." Inclosed find postal order for $2.50. ADAM MARX,
Organizer.

On April 17 the record stood:

"Bull Pens" received from bindery	10,000
"Bull Pens" sold	8,000
"Bull Pens" on hand	2,000

"The Bull Pen" is a vigorous, straight-from-the-shoulder attack on the labor fakir and the fakir's bosom friend, the capitalist class. And the working class have digested 8,000 of the books in eight weeks. Not so very bad.

It would be quite a pleasant thing if the Party could turn out 10,000 of these books in ten weeks, and then print a new 10,000 edition. Twenty orders of a hundred each will do the business.

Announcement Relative to the Publication of "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science" and Value, Price and Profit."

The New York Labor News Company has received numerous communications relative to the apearance of the "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," and "Value, Price and Profit."

Their publication was postponed owing to the fact that headquarters for THE DAILY PEOPLE and the Labor News Company had not been determined. It was deemed inadvisable to print large editions of these pamphlets until the permanent headquarters had been leased, in order that the new address might appear on the pamphlets. The headquarters have been leased and the publication will now be rushed through.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers and Importers of Socialist Literature.
147 East 23d Street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LABOR NEWS COMPANY

"DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE."
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May Conference.

Delegates of the May Day Conference, Attention! The next meeting of the May Day Conference will be held on Saturday, April 21, 8 p. m., at the club rooms of the Fourteenth Assembly District, 177 First avenue, corner Eleventh street, Manhattan. Do not fail to attend, as important business is to be transacted.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the proceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same.

Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS:

List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the Kangaroos.)
Report of the National Executive Committee:
1. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
2. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
3. Growth of Socialism in America.
4. Pure and Simple Unions.
5. The Downfall of the K. of L.
6. The S. T. & L. A.
7. Party Organization—State Committees.—Sections.—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."
8. The Cleveland "Faction."
9. Suspension of Section Cleveland.
10. Agitation Assessment.
11. Central Press Association.
12. Conclusion.
Brower's Address on the S. T. & L. A.
The Debate on the S. T. & L. A.
Discussion on the Organization of the N. E. C.
Discussion on the Organization of the State Committees.
Discussion on Organization of Sections.
Discussion on Organization of National Board of Appeals.
Discussion on Platform.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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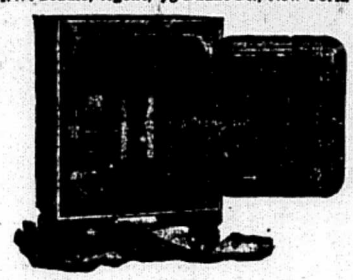

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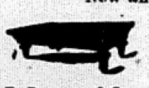

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Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, 235 East Broadway.
4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway.
6th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.
6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 311 West 123d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 8 p. m., 335 East 106th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1768 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—Every Sunday, 10 a. m., at 192 Evergreen avenue.
20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schellicin's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and oher societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C; E. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (American) 2d and 4th Monday of month, at 8 p. m., 456

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subscr'ps for this paper taken. 412

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m., at 64 E. 11th street. Secretary, K. Wasserberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 428

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th st. Section orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st. 460

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 430

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

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